

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE - WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1190.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

[Vol. XXIII... No. 46.]

Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

On leaving Big Meadows, we returned south over a forest divide, fourteen miles, descending to the neat, stirring village of Greenville, and round Indian Valley again over a lofty divide to descend into American Valley by Quincy, and so through the rugged mountains we have ever seen, passed by a good, graded stage road to La Porte. The above two splendid valleys we have three or four times described, and here need report only a regular, settled, improving condition in the direction of permanent homes. On the way, high in the mightiest mountains, is an old mining camp or village, called Sawpit Flat, where long tunneling, two or three thousand feet, is the method of work. Only three or four tunnels are paying. We speak of this, especially, to mention that three days before our visit one of these tunnels struck into good pay gravel, after steady, continuous toil by a company of eight miners, through solid rock, for eighteen years. We have known a number of tunnels requiring from five to nine years to reach pay ground; but eighteen years without the sight of gold, with only the hope of it, we rather think surpasses any other case in the world. We are glad to report its final success. We did not learn the name of the company, for it seems to have been run so long as to have forgotten what its name was, even if it ever had one.

From La Porte, down the divide, between the Feather and Yuba Rivers, by Clipper Mills and Strawberry Valley to Forbestown, the aspect of things was as often described by us during the last seventeen years, only more quiet and of permanently settled appearance.

Immediately across the Yuba, south, lies an immense quartz-gravel gold-bearing deposit. Of this, the Camptonville portion seemed nearly mined out, yet as a village it holds its way well in other respects. But North Bloomfield, or Malakof, Columbia Hill, Cherokee, San Juan, Sweetland, and French Corral are central points of continued mining regions which the most powerful hydraulic workings seem as yet only to have just opened. Miles and miles of deep gravel deposits, sometimes three hundred feet deep, are yet all to be washed from these hills and sent down the rivers into the great valleys below. A hundred years cannot clear these mountains bare of the vast deposits. Great numbers of miners must for long years be here employed, and with them also many people engaged in fruit, vegetable, and general agricultural productions in the region. But we cannot help fearing that the whole organization of mining business is to be adverse to keeping the Sabbath, and hence destructive to all religious moral improvement. At San Juan only does there seem any visible improvement in religious interests. Here Rev. Mr. Urmy has done a good work, gathered fair congregations for worship, and has brought many into the M. E. Church.

Crossing another mighty gorge of the Yuba, formed by its great, southern branch, and one comes into the extended region of less broken mountains, yet grandly irregular in much of its surface, where extended farms vary the scene with every feature of cultivated improvement. In this region are the two largest, most attractive, most prosperous towns of the mountains, called Nevada City and Grass Valley. They are every way admirably built and becoming more and more embowered in ornamental trees and all kinds of fruit orchards. But three miles apart they seem as twin-sister cities in these higher regions. They each have Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, African and Roman churches, except that the Disciples take the place of the Disciples in Grass Valley. All have separate and able pastors, except there is only one Episcopal minister for the two places. The Methodists have completed a splendid church building in Grass Valley during the year, as have also the Episcopalians in Nevada City. The Congregationalists have, by repairs,

very much beautified their church in Grass Valley. They have also much improved the appearance of their church in Nevada by a becoming coat of paint, and inclosing the lot by a good fence. Rev. Mr. Sims is pastor of this church in Nevada, and without exception, all spoke of him in a manner to prove that his labors meet most fully their real wants and their true appreciation. In Grass Valley, J. W. Brier has been lately called as stated pastor, and the steady, large, attending congregations, attentive audiences, and the cordially expressed approval of all, show that a good work is steadily going on among the people in the direction which accords with the designs of a good and able minister. The Sabbath-schools, in both places, also are largely attended and conducted with vigor. The population of these towns may well be reckoned some five thousand for Grass Valley and four thousand for Nevada City. The great business of Grass Valley is quartz mining, while that of Nevada City is both mining and the county seat, though both these places supply largely the country around in trade.

From here our work took us down the great mountains by the old town of Rough and Ready, through the farming and stock-raising region of Penn Valley and Indian Springs, on to the immensely rich and extensive gravel deposits known as Mooney Flat, Smartsville, and Timbuctoo, the lowest region, to any extent, of these deposits known in the mountains. Yet different kinds of mining are found still lower, as across the Yuba and Brown Valley, quartz mining has been prosecuted for years, though just at present the whole enterprise here is very much embarrassed. And now as we are on the borders of the great valley, we can say that the mountains are yearly becoming more and more settled up for farming purposes, and are found on many accounts more admirably adapted to this. We cannot but expect them to become ultimately famous for their agricultural products. S. V.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

For Nov. 15th. "Hypocrisy and Piety." Mark 12: 38-44.

For parallel passage see Luke, 20: 45-21: 4. See also Matt. 23: 1-33.

In this lesson Christ condemns the hypocrisy of prominent men, and commend, the piety of obscure women.

1. To whom Christ spoke. (v. 38). In verse 37 he seems to speak to the common people, or more correctly, the many people—i. e., the masses. But in Luke we read: "In the audience of all the people, he said to his disciples." "In his doctrine," i. e., in his instruction.

2. Of whom he spoke. (v. 38-40). The scribes, the expounders, and transcribers of the Old Testament. They were as a class solemnly ordained to their office at the age of thirty. A modern lawyer, once admitted to the bar, may have his specialties, may become a judge, or a criminal lawyer, or a district attorney, etc. So the scribe might only copy the law of Moses for the use of the synagogues, or could aspire to become a doctor of the law, or a member of the Sanhedrim. In the time of Christ the scribes were passionately fond of high position and ambitious titles.

3. How Christ spoke. Long clothing. The use of the long robes reaching to the feet indicated nobility—and the salutations in the market place were tokens of reverence. Thus the scribes in their social life were governed by a sinful ambition. Like Roman Catholic priests and bishops, they made much of the kind of garments they wore and fostered a caste feeling, they claiming to be in the highest caste.

Chief seats in the synagogues. In the synagogue or Jewish house of worship, the ark and mercy seats were in the end toward Jerusalem. Here were the chief seats also to which the scribes aspired, assuming their right to better seats than others. Thus into their worship they carried ambition and selfishness.

Chief rooms (or places) at feasts. They strove to get as near their host as possible, both because it was more conspic-

uous, and also because they might expect to receive more attention. Thus they added pride to their ambition and selfishness.

Devour widows' houses. By acting as guardians or administrators of the estates of widows they obtained possession of much property, and through their maladministration many widows lost their homes.

For a pretense make long prayers. They appeared very religious in order to gain influence over wealthy women. Thus they showed their hypocrisy.

Of these scribes our Lord bade his disciples beware. The scribe-spirit is still prevalent. Children quickly become possessed of it. Its root is selfishness. Its fruit is hypocrisy. The old Greek proverb is good: "Not to seem, but to be." Read John 5: 44, Rom. 12: 10, and James 2: 1-4. Hypocrisy is a great sin. What if God really hated us when he professes to love us?

4. Christ watching the treasury. (v. 14). The treasury may have been the thirteen boxes into which the people put their offerings to the Lord, or that part of the temple where the boxes were. Giving should always be an act of worship. The temple had its contribution boxes; why should not churches have theirs? Cheerful giving is one proof of piety. To what and to whom should we give? To the work of blessing others; to the poor and needy. We should give money, giving in proportion as we have received. Money given to the poor is loaned to the Lord. Every Sunday-school ought to be a missionary society. Every boy and girl ought to feel that to worship God acceptably, money as well as prayer must be offered to Him. "Freely have ye received, freely give." "Give and it shall be given to you." Christ watched the treasury. He takes notice of the contribution box.

The rich men's offering. Others thought it very large, and praised the rich for their generosity. Christ did not measure the value of their gift by the amount, but by their ability and the spirit with which they gave. The poor widow's two mites. A farthing was a very small piece of money, of little value. A mite was only half a farthing. This woman, in her great poverty, could give only two mites. This was not much of a contribution. Yet who else would have given two mites if that was all they had to spare! Our Lord's commendation. He considered that she had offered the largest contribution of them all. Others made his Father's house a den of thieves, this widow put all she had into the Lord's treasury. If she could cheerfully give all the money she had that day, we cannot doubt that she had already given her heart to God. This we must give first, and then all else will be offered cheerfully. The Lord commended the widow for giving what she had to offer. He will in like manner commend and bless us if we do likewise.

Lessons.

1. It is a sin to be vain, selfish, avaricious, and hypocritical. Beware of these sins.

2. Self-denial is a duty and privilege. We should give all to Christ—our money, our time, our talent, ourselves; cheerfully, in prayer, in faith.

"Little gifts are very sweet When they're made in love. Lay them down at Jesus' feet, They'll be known above."

Jottings from the "Hub."

Boston, October 12th, 1874.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

At the close yesterday of one of the ablest discourses that Rev. W. H. H. Murray has ever delivered in Park St. Church, he, without any previous warning, announced his resignation of the Park St. Church and Society, to take effect November 12th. His reasons for this step are stated clearly in his letter to the church, in which he says he finds such a want of unanimity in the church and society in the carrying out of the plan of an associate pastor with a view to the more efficient work of the church and the extension of its influence, present and prospective, which the church and society voted to adopt last summer, as

to render it advisable, in his judgment, for him not to press the matter any farther. Says the Transcript of the city, which has for a long while been an admirer of Mr. Murray: "It is apparent to any observer that he is more of a necessity to Park St. Church than said church to him. The deacons and officers of that organization will realize the fact in the beggarly account of empty boxes," when the eccentric and independent clergyman takes his leave. He has a great variety of sources from which to derive an abundant livelihood. Statedly officiating at the sacred desks of this city are many persons Mr. Murray's superiors in logic and solid attainments, but none that excel him in the art of attracting and interesting throngs of people of all classes, the thinking and unthinking, learned and unlearned.

The resignation of Rev. H. I. Cushman, associate pastor of the Second Universalist Church, was presented September 29th, but has not yet been acted upon; and last Wednesday the resignation of Rev. Dr. Miner, the senior pastor, was received. The former has been settled here some six years, and the latter over a quarter of a century.

We understand that Rev. Chandler Robbins, at the end of the fortieth year of his ministry, offered his resignation to the proprietors of Second Church, which has not yet been accepted. It is not determined whether he will relinquish his pastoral relation altogether, or be induced to retain it either nominally or actively, in connection with an associate.

The Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, formerly of the Church of the Unity in this city, has been called to the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, (Universalist) Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The meetings of this veteran missionary association are always thronged, and the gathering this year is no exception to the rule. The year just closed has been one of peculiar anxiety, and although it has brought only a slight increase of the debt, the crisis has been so imminent that the friends of the Board appreciate the necessity of making renewed exertions in its behalf. The tone of the discussions at Rutland, Vt., at which place the services were held last week, were hopeful and earnest. There was no disposition to shorten sail; or to abridge the work. The representatives of the Congregational churches at Rutland avowed their intention not only to secure for the Board the funds which it requires for the work of the ensuing year, but also to lift the debt under which it labors. To this end the churches are appealed to to contribute half a million dollars; and it is thought that systematic giving will accomplish this result, without crippling the churches, or lessening their exertions for other objects. The meetings were of marked success, a success especially to Rutland, as she right royally welcomed and entertained the hosts that came in upon her. All were kind, hospitable, and obliging. Homes were made open homes. Hosts and guests all seem to have been happy, if we may judge by appearances. But the great success is in the meeting itself. THE CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

This admirably constructed society, which is so well adapted, through its publications, to meet the wants of the masses, has during the year now drawing to a close, published a large amount of good substantial reading matter, which has met with a ready sale, and which has proved in all cases, we believe, just the material needed to suit the religious necessities of the people. Thousands of its volumes have found their way into the Sabbath-schools of the churches of the orthodox faith, and not only these but other denominations have selected numbers of the choicest, as the best attainable for their use. This last speaks well for those whose duty it is to cull from the many manuscripts presented for publication, and shows that the carefulness exhibited by them is felt and appreciated. The business department of the Society, under the watchful care of Mr. U. Sargent, Esq., is conducted in a manner that adds greatly to the prosperity of the

Society, and at the same time clearly proves that the right man has charge of its financial interests. Mr. Sargent has held his place as treasurer for a number of years, and enjoys the esteem and respect of all those with whom he has to do. The latest publication of the Society is "Spiritual Victory, or Thoughts upon the Higher Christian Life," by Wm. W. Patton. It is quite an interesting volume, full of truth and instruction, and is gotten up in the neat, attractive style, for which recent books of their publication have become noted. We understand that others of interest are about going to press, which, with those already issued, will form a goodly array of sensible and enjoyable books as the result of the year's work.

AMICUS.

From the Other Side.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—Allow me the privilege of saying a few words in regard to the idea that God may accept the worship paid by an idolater to his idols and answer his prayers. There is no question as to the attitude of uncompromising hostility which God assumed, through his prophets, in all the ages of Bible history. It might be argued that this was mainly owing to the circumstances of the case; and it sounds very plausible and very charitable to say that we, according to our knowledge, form a conception of God, and the idolater, according to his knowledge, does the same; and since both are very imperfect, we have no right to say that God will not accept his worship as well as ours. (This, of course, ignores the existence of an inspired guide, or at least underestimates its value to the honest inquirer.) It is easy in theory to make out that idolatry is not so bad a thing—the result of ignorance, sad, indeed, but not inherently wicked; and this view may be held, doubtless is held by kind souls who do not know what the facts, ugly facts are. How ugly these facts are is rarely appreciated by any but those who have carefully observed with their own eyes just what idolatry is and how it affects its votaries. Idolatry at its very best is thoroughly selfish, while generally it goes beyond this and panders to the worst forms of human depravity. No doubt many Christians think that the first chapter of Romans is terribly sweeping in its denunciations; but the most terrible thing about it is its unflinching truthfulness. Men are selfish and lustful; they would follow their own bent regardless of right or wrong. The idea of duty "oughtness" is irksome; and the thought of a being who will hold them to it with unyielding firmness is most unwelcome. They rebel against it. But they do desire superhuman help and guidance. They want a divine being, but they want one that will be subservient to their self-seeking and lust. Hence arises idolatry to supply the place of Jehovah, with gods fashioned after human lust and selfishness: gods that the bad can worship; gods that can be bribed into partiality to their worshippers, regardless of right or wrong.

This day there is rising from this land prayers to idols without number. If among them all are any dictated by true humanity, or a hunger and thirst after righteousness, I can easily believe that God will gladly hear and honor them. But if there are any such, they are few indeed. Willy shopkeepers are sending up prayers and incense in hopes of more success in cheating; gamblers, that their luck may be good; thieves, that they may not be found out; harlots, that they may be kept from disease and have wealthy patrons. Old women are chanting Buddhist formulas in hopes of their being born as men at their next transmigration. Thousands of priests are sing-songing their rituals, some as a part of their daily routine; others are hired by friends of the sick, or by those desiring to atone for a fault, or to store up merit. Parents are imploring health for sick children, or children for their parents; and if they addressed simple, earnest petitions for the sick, there might be something in this to touch the Divine goodness. But alas! they mingle with their praying all manner of spirit-rappings, charms, enchantments, and sometimes theaters in honor of the gods, of

which the Chinese say, "actors are mad and theater-goers fools." Prayer has but a subordinate place, and what little there is of it, is offered in that wilful spirit which is ready to curse the idol if the prayer is not answered. Idolatry knows nothing of "thy will, not mine, be done." When Herbert Spencer illustrates the "anti-theological bias" by the case of an idolatrous king canonizing his idols for not healing his wife, he is wide of the mark. That is what the idolatrous spirit in its purest form is, viz: Demanding that Divine power shall be subservient to human wishes, and renouncing it when it is found not to be thus subservient. Again, that prayer which every Christian child is taught to utter, "make me good," idolatry knows nothing of. There is more or less power in some forms of idolatry, to restrain men from outrageous wickedness, but nothing to kindle any aspirations after goodness, or to nourish them when once aroused. And why should there be? Can an evil tree bring forth good fruits? It springs from human depravity. The relations of the two are that of root and branch mutually nourishing each other. Wherever idolatry has any moral power it is something forced upon it from outside. This is manifestly the case here in China. Whatever there is of good in Chinese heathenism more than in other kinds of idolatry, is due to Buddhism and Confucianism. It is remarkable that both these systems, which in their conception were much like reform movements, recoiled from false worship to atheism. But both have been corrupted. Buddhism is now practically nothing but a gigantic system of idolatry. In a recent number of the Chinese Recorder, an impartial writer says of it: "The whole system is an utter abomination, an offense to God and a curse to man." As for Confucianism, there are thousands who worship Confucius where there is one who obeys his teachings in anything more than a superficial manner.

In idolatry, Satan seems to preoccupy what little there is in human nature that in the midst of its depravity still turns Godward, and thus if possible to cut off the last hope of reclaiming the lost. It is not strange that God should be so severe against it, for it is a deadly enemy to redemption. J. E. W.

A GOOD TURN.—There probably is no town in Connecticut where Congregationalism is more dominant than in Milford. The First Church has a membership of 612, which is the largest in the State, and the Plymouth Church has a membership of 280. The entire population of the town is about 3,000.

Professor Hilgard, of Michigan University, who temporarily supplied the chair of Agriculture at the University after Professor Carr's removal, has been invited to fill it permanently by the Board of Regents.

THE KING OF PIANOS

...IS THE...

"DECKER"



It has just received the

FIRST PREMIUM

AT THE

STATE FAIR AT SACRAMENTO.

FOR

Best Concert Grand Piano and

Best Square Piano.

No Decker Upright was Exhibited.

KOHLER, CHASE & CO.

633 and 635 Clay St., San Francisco,

AND THE

General Agents for the Pacific Coast

Selected Miscellany.

How to Marry.

When you get married don't marry a pet,
A flirt, or a vixen, or yet a coquette;
But marry a maid, that is, if you can,
More fit for the wife of a sensible man.

Look out for a girl that is healthy and young,
With more in her eyes than you hear from her
tongue,
And though she's freckled, or burnt to a tan,
Yet she is the wife for a sensible man.

With riches will wretchedness often in life
Go linked when four riches are got with a wife,
But marry and make all the riches you can,
Like a bold, independent, and sensible man.

Look out for a girl that is sensible and kind,
And modest and silent, and tell her your mind—
If she's wise and bewitching she'll welcome the
plan,
And soon be the wife of a sensible man.

Then cherish her excellence, wisely and kind,
And be to small foibles indulgent and blind,
For you'll make happy, if anything can,
The wife of a sober and sensible man.

The Education of Artisans.

Since the application of steam as a motive power for the production of almost every commodity required by man, everything seems to be wanted in a hurry; and for smart, intelligent workmen of every craft, a continually increasing demand is plainly observable. But in nearly every avocation, thoroughness has been hitherto sacrificed to the impatience of customers, and we seem to become the more pressing the quicker we are served. The consequence is that the mechanical arts are cut up into branches, and the artisan, who should know all about his business, is made a mere expert at one particular part. Whatever a workman is quickest at, like a machine, that he is kept to; and as long as he earns a living by that one thing, it is ten to one if he ever seeks to know any more. Were he compelled to turn his hand to other parts of his business, he would have to occupy years of study, in order to qualify himself for the performance of tasks by which he earned his daily bread. But this being secured to him without much brain work, he is the more easily led into idle pastimes, in which he often indulges to excess. His comparative prosperity makes him consequential. If he were made to feel that on the completeness of his abilities depended the bread which he is in the habit of earning by the repetition of a mere mechanical performance, which through constant practice becomes of no trouble to him, his mind would receive a new stimulant with each different job, and study would be the result.

Being thus compelled to seek for information, his mind would be led into the parts of true knowledge in the search, and, once fairly started on that road, he would not be long until he could discern sound argument from bombast. There is much talk at present about technical education; but before the attainment of it will bear any fruit, the system of parceling out must be changed. When a boy is apprenticed to the tailoring trade, if he proves any way smart at making a vest, he will never get the chance of making trousers; and if he be quick at the latter, he will never be asked to put a stitch in a coat. What is the use of teaching the theory of any trade in schools with such a practice in existence?

In the building trade, we have masons or stonecutters who are not expected to set the stone they have wrought; wallers who turn no arches; bricklayers who dress or set no stones; and hundreds who could not read a drawing or get out a mold by which to work. Among those who are called joiners, we have men who make sashes they could not hang, and who never saw a "mouse" in their lives. We have "fixers" who, as a rule, make nothing they put up; "framers" who would not be able to perceive the same angle in two different positions. We have "staircase hands" who affect to despise everything else connected with the construction of a building, and who, as a rule, look upon themselves as gods of wood, although they never made a circular headed sash in the whole course of their existence. Well planned houses suffer in their erection through this practice; for the "bench hand," who has been kept for a number of years at what he can do the quickest, is often necessitated to turn in with a crowd of "fixers," and escape away as best he can.

Considering the present system, it would appear that, with most builders, profit alone is the *alpha* and *omega* of every undertaking. It looks as if they do not care whether a house stands or falls, after it has been built and their gains counted into the bank. Very few have any considerations for the welfare of those they employ; and consequently, there is little or no reciprocity. The workshop, which ought to be conducted on the principle of a school where technical instruction is imparted, as well as for the fabrication of an article which brings a profit, is very often superintended by a man chosen more for his driving qualities than for his information.

It is seldom that a man capable of imparting what he knows is met with in such positions, and the generality of men in charge are cross and intemperate in their language, instead of being kind and considerate. As to receiving instruction, men are left very much to themselves to pick up that which they would sooner and better understand if explained by a man competent to do so. The language used by the generality of foremen, too, is very often the most abusive and sometimes revolting, such as no man aspiring to a respectable position in society should be heard giving utterance to. Capitalists should look after these practices, and apply a remedy; for one or two hours' preface instruction or forethought often save a great amount of labor.

If it were the practice that the foreman was bound to call his apprentices and men

together once or twice a week, say for an hour, or even half an hour, at a time, and give them a lecture during working hours upon some technical subject, hundreds would be thankful, and willing to subscribe to the expense. After working hours, very many working men do not like attending lecture halls for such a purpose; and they would be more at home in a class got up specially for themselves, and particularly when it would be taught where every practical appliance necessary for demonstration was close at hand.—[Am. Builder.]

Our Public School System.

In respect to the methods and appliances by which their children are to be trained and prepared for the battle of life, it would seem that a very large proportion of our people had adopted the fatalistic theory—"Whatever is, is right." By them the teachers are held to be inspired and infallible. To hint at a reform in their laws and customs, is esteemed as great a crime as once it was to seek to amend the Constitution that protected slavery by its ancient and immovable edicts. Therefore it is that the youthful American is placed in the arms of the Moloch of Education, and his parents are bidden to keep at respectful distance until the will of that power is accomplished. The mould into which the child is placed is one and the same for all. It is of iron, and will not bend. The child must be made to fit the system, since the system will not yield an iota to accommodate the peculiarities of any particular child.

In this, it may be respectfully submitted, the system is defective. As a point of fact, it is questionable whether as good general scholars are turned out by the schools of the day, with all their modern appliances, as by the old-fashioned school teachers who taught in log cabins, with few text books and imperfect aids to education. The trouble seems to be that children are forced and cramped. It is the aim to send out graduates of immature age, who put on the appearance of vast erudition, but have little practical knowledge for the business of life. Pupils are well up in algebra who cannot tell where Fort Bridger is; and scholars who can give all the chemical symbols are unable to fix the year in which the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

In many of our schools, arithmetic is made the foundation and test of all progress, and everything else is sacrificed to it, though the knowledge of the elementary rules of that science is all that is needed in the ordinary affairs of life. Hence, a child that has a good memory stands well and is advanced rapidly, though he should forget to-morrow what he learns to-day. The teachers hear the lessons by rote, and memory is therefore always at a premium.

The plan of giving a free education to every child is a grand one, but it by no means follows that the system in use is infallible. Parents can do little or nothing by their oversight, so long as the rules are inflexibly applied to all alike. On all hands it is agreed that there is too much cramming. Physicians say that growing children should not study at home. If the teachers are educators, and not merely machines to hear a lesson by rote, the six hours that are given them to train a child afford ample time to fill the brains for a single day.

In this particular, the system as at present conducted is badly at fault. Physical relaxation must be had during the hours of daylight, after school is dismissed. But the load of books carried home must be studied; and so the child pores over his task during the evening hours, when the time should be spent in social games, pleasant reading, with story and song around the center table; and feverish with problems vainly attempted when the day's work has unfitted the mind to act quickly, the child retires to disturbed slumbers and exhausted dreams.

Fewer branches of study, more instruction and less recitation in the school, and no lessons at home, would be an admirable basis for a reform in our system of education. Why not attempt something of the kind?—[Cal. Journal Reporter.]

Woman.

Works of art and scenes of nature fascinate the eye, and leave their impress upon the heart. But surpassing everything else in beauty and in influence upon our lives, is the full and developed character of woman. Rob earth of her existence, and we destroy all the sweet and precious memories that cluster about her home. Without her life would be shorn of many of its pure and holy influences.

There is a mystery about the rich and unsexed power which woman possesses over the human heart, that cannot be penetrated, and yet it goes on ever working, influencing the great tide of life, and stamping itself upon the nations.

Wherever, through the centuries, her light shines out above her kind, it is owing, in part, at least, to power belonging to peculiarity of sex, rather than to superiority of intellect. The maid of Orleans, leading the veterans of France through fire and blood to victory, presents a picture of this mystic power over man, rather than of great generalship. The French, massed in solid phalanxes about her white battle flag, fit emblem of her purity, and electrified by her influence, pressed back the foe.

How beautiful the character of woman stands out in times of pestilence and epidemics, when emblems of mourning greet us upon every hand, and strong hearts become panic-stricken. At the bedside of her dear child, when contagion stifles the air, she sits alone, but firm, nursing her child, and perhaps her own death. Then her life flashes forth like some bright star, and she proves herself a heroine, fit to influence the destinies of men.

Follow her, as she glides softly through crowded hospitals in times of cruel war, and whispers words of comfort and hope to the suffering and dying, and what a towering and majestic monument of love and admiration she becomes. Through streets and alleys, into the hovels of the poor, she goes—an angel of mercy with a Christ-like influence, creating thoughts of a better and holier life beyond and up where the poor are made rich. God-like she stands out in her own home, amid the trials and sorrows, at the midnight hour, when her drunken husband comes reeling home from debauch and sin, proves herself worthy the great and holy mission of her life.

We would not rob romance of a jewel that sparkles in her crown; rather would we weave garlands of flowers and strew them in her pathway, and yet, we can but wish the world had more true and holy women. Women with a thought above the pleasures of self; who are willing to visit our hospitals, and administer tokens of affection to the sick and dying; enter the houses of God's poor, and whisper words of consolation; exert their powerful influence for good on the throbbing hearts about them.

Let the pulpit, friends, and the schools educate the young and tender female heart to a grander, nobler mission in life than that which society can give. Then they will develop into a higher womanhood, and sow seeds in the hearts around them, that will grow into beautiful lives. "Angels of Buena Vista" then may be anywhere, and peers of the many pure and holy lives that have gone to rest forever. Mother, sister, a word now from you may save a child, a brother, a life for time and immortality.

Pretty Women.

A pretty woman is generally hated by her own sex, and yet all would be pretty if possible. Scornful looks are her portion from women. Oh, how hateful and envious a woman feels and acts under the fire of the charms of one who surpasses her in looks and attractive manners! She gives forty unnecessary jerks to her head, twists to her mouth, and turns to her nose, and just cuds her brain to find some means of making the "frightful creature" feel badly. There is some excuse for all this.

Pretty women are humored, caressed, and courted—that is to say, if they know anything—while a plain woman has to look out for herself and keep in the background, unless she wants to have her toes hurt.

Stupid things coming from the lips of pretty women are laughed at and considered bright, when an ugly woman's witty sayings fall flat. This is not always the case. There are women whose faces are almost plain enough to ache, who have such agreeable manners, sparkling wit, and lovable dispositions that they are general favorites and belles wherever they are. It is by no means necessary that a woman shall be beautiful to attract gentlemen. However, men never frown on beauty, as women know. And so pretty women endure innumerable snubs and cuffs because of the face they wear. But it is wonderful with what fortitude they undergo the ordeal. Mirrors are plentiful and whisper comfort to their bruised heads.

"Beauty is only skin deep. It cannot last. A woman with a pretty face seldom has any wit. There is no character in regular features." These are some of the objections raised by men, the hypocrites, to comfort the ugly women of fair acquaintance; and by women to build up the words of envy and jealousy that rage in their bosoms. Do not believe them. These very women would stand before a looking-glass by the hour primping and fixing, and then tell a lie about another woman because she looked the prettiest. That is to say, some of them would.

Waste Not, Want Not.

It is an old conundrum, "What becomes of the pins?" Nobody has ever yet solved that, we believe, and with it (Edipus might even have turned the tables on the Sphinx, perhaps, and put that perplexing monster to confusion. Perhaps we must give up the pins as a bad job, but one of the most remarkable features of progress has been the application in our day of the good old proverb, "Waste not, Want not." We alter its meaning a bit, to be sure, by defining out the possibility of waste, (pins excepted) but its spirit remains. There is no such thing as waste, to the scientists. Our old college professor used to show us how to make sugar out of an old handkerchief, and some genius undertook to make good jelly out of boot legs. These table articles would be less acceptable, perhaps, than oleomargarine butter, and against even this there is a prejudice. But they illustrate the possibilities of science. A London expert has written a whole book upon "Waste Products and Redeveloped Substances," in which he discloses many marvels. It is a very interesting study, either from its humorous or its serious side—for it has both. The *rechauffe* of the Paris street vender and the great problem of the utilization of sewage are both of a piece—so do the little and the great things train in company on this curious earth of ours.

The Poor and the Rich.

A thief is a contemptible being, of course; but in many cases hard want forces men to sin. Poverty is a fearful strain on a man's honesty. The poor man who lives on honest life is entitled to more credit than the man of wealth. The one is forced to fight against temptation, which comes to him under the guise of want and necessity; the other has no motive except greed or ambition to tempt him from the path of rectitude. Yet when a poor man sins against the laws of the land, how few sympathize with him, or seek to shield him from the penalty incurred. He has no friends and the heaviest penalty that can be inflicted is considered light enough for him. When the prison doors close behind him, hope is shut out forever, for he knows the pardoning power will never be asked to interfere in his behalf. But the rich criminal is looked upon as simply unfortunate; he is lionized; justice bows in his presence, and seems to ask his pardon for the unpleasant relations which it bears toward him. If he is convicted, it is an exceptional case; his sentence is made as light as possible; his prison life is enlivened by pleasant enjoyment, and cheerful assurance that his confinement will be short; and he soon walks forth, the recipient of executive clemency.

The Doors have been Open.

When the Rev. Mr. Halleck was settled in Plainfield it was his custom to collect his own salary, for which every voter in the town was assessed. Calling upon Mr. D—, the blacksmith, one day, he said:
"I have a small bill against you."
"And for what?"
"For preaching," said Mr. H.
"I heard none of your preaching,"
"The fault is your own," said Mr. H.; "the doors have been open, and you might have come in."

Not long after, as Mr. H. was one day passing the blacksmith shop, Mr. D—, hailing him, said:
"I have a small bill against you."
"And for what?" said Mr. H.
"For shoeing your horse."
"I have had no horse shoe here," said Mr. H.
"The fault is your own," said Mr. D—; "the doors have been open, and you might have come in."

Mr. H. paid the bill.

A NATURAL CURLING FLUID.—Take equal parts of gum arabic, borax and camphor; dissolve in a quart of boiling water, a quarter of a pound of the whole; strain and bottle the preparation for use. At night apply with a small brush, and wrap the hair in papers. This is excellent and harmless for making those frizzles so popular for the fronts of bonnets.



The Best Instrument in the Market for the price.

Seven and one-third Octave,

AGRAFFE TREBLE, ELEGANT CASES,

Manufactured of the best material, by the most skillful workmen, and are all fully warranted for five years. Send for circular to

SHERMAN & HYDE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

Corner Kearny and Sutter Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments,

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

We invite orders from all parts of the Pacific Coast. Remember, it costs no more to send a piece or package of Sheet Music by mail one thousand miles than it does one mile; and Musical Instruments can be sent by Express to any part of the country.

Liberal Terms to Retail Dealers, Schools and Teachers.

We have constantly on hand an assortment of CHEAP PIANOS, Both new and second hand, which we will sell at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,

PIANO STOOLS,

Of all various styles, by Wholesale or Retail.

SHERMAN & HYDE'S

Musical Review, Published Monthly. \$1 Per Year.

THE UNEQUALLED

WEBER



PIANOS

These Superb Instruments have achieved a success unparalleled in the history of Piano-forte Manufacture.

They are recommended and used by the leading Musicians of the world and are remarkable for

DURABILITY;

GREAT VOLUME,

PURITY, and

SWEETNESS OF TONE;

Delicacy of Touch and Beauty of Finish.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

SAN FRANCISCO

THE CELEBRATED

STANDARD



ORGANS

MANUFACTURED BY

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO

NEW YORK.

IN RESONANT CASES, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED, WITH

FULL RICH TONE,

Containing all the modern improvements, many of which are not to be found in any other Organs.

We offer these to the public as the

Most Desirable Instruments

In the market, for church and parlor. Agents wanted in every county.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

THE PUBLIC INTERESTED.

ANTISELL

vs.

"The Agents" [?]

WE ARE SORRY TO HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF SO MUCH COMMOTION AMONG THE Piano Dealers, and that our announcement to sell the STEINWAY, CHICKERING and DECKER PIANOS from

\$50 to \$300 Less

Than the PRETENDED AGENTS of these well known manufacturers, should have woken them into activity is not surprising. Nevertheless, we shall continue to sell these Pianos, and also the famous "ANTISELL," which is superior to any of the above, at the extremely low figure of

\$300!

WE DEFY those so-called "Sole Agents" to offer more advantageous prices, and state with confidence that if you want a GOOD Piano, why buy an

"ANTISELL."

But if you want a Steinway, Chickering or Decker, we will sell you one at from \$50 to \$300 less than their stated prices. We will not, like our opponents, "caution the public against purchasing," as we know that after trying the "ANTISELL," such a proceeding would be unnecessary; so we leave it to time and the public appreciation of a good instrument.

LOOK AT THIS! IMMENSE REDUCTION

\$225.

Regular Price for the same Piano anywhere else, \$400.

LINCOLN & SON'S PIANOS,

Of Boston, a first-class Piano, 7½ Octaves, Treble Agraffe, Large Front Round Corners, Rich Rosewood Case, Carved Legs and Lyre, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, Ogee Moulding on Plinth; Length 6 feet 10 inches; Width 3 feet 7 inches; for

\$225.

AND WARRANT THEM FOR SIX YEARS.

AND THE CELEBRATED

ANTISELL PIANO,

\$300.

The equal of which is sold everywhere for \$600.

THE ANTISELL

Is not excelled in tone and finish by any other Piano in the world. It is 7½ Octaves, Scale A to C, Treble Agraffe, Large Front, Round Corners, Rich Rosewood Case, Carved Legs and Lyre, Overstrung Bass, Full Iron Frame, Ogee Moulding on Plinth, Serpentine Bottom and Moulding on Top of Case; Length 6 feet 10 inches; Width 3 feet 7 inches. The usual price for this equal is \$600. We will warrant them for six years, and sell them for

\$300.

T. M. ANTISELL & CO.

LOW PRICE

PIANO WAREROOMS,

614 WASHINGTON STREET,

Corner Montgomery Avenue, SAN FRANCISCO.

GURNETT BROS., AGENTS, 1067 TO 1071 BROADWAY, OAKLAND.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

DEALER IN

OYSTERS

Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish

STALLS NOS. 57, 58 and 5

California Market,

Entrance on Pine Street. SAN FRANCISCO

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Fresh Baltimore and Transplanted Oysters and Salad Dressing, the finest in the Market. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A.M. until Midnight.

Jan 1st

U. S.

Live Stock Exchange

CORNER OF

Fifth and Bryant Streets, San Francisco

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred Devon Bulls and Durhams; pure blood Berkshire Pigs; thoroughbred Cotswold Sheep, raised in California; 400 head of thoroughbred Merinos, just received from the East. Also, a large number of pure blood South Down, just received from Great Britain. Fresh Milch Cows and Cattle sold on commission or bought on farm for cash. Address. DAWSON & BANCROFT.

ALONZO T. RUTHRAUFF,

27 Second Street, Near Market.

(In store with J. G. Sellers.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Picture Frames and Passe Partouts

Also Mats and Display Cards, Pictures, Maps, Etc., mounted. Anything in the line of Pictures or Frames furnished, wholesale or retail.

57 Fine work a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. may 20

W. S. REYNOLDS,

California Labor Exchange,

(Established 1868.)

Entrance for Men, 630 Commercial St.

Entrance for Ladies, 637 Clay St., near Kearny.

Particular attention given to selection of Male and Female Help for city and country, comprising Farmers, Mechanics, Miners, Laborers, Married Couples for Ranches, Servant Girls, Etc., of any nationality, free of charge to employer.

Lady in charge of Female Department.

april 1st

PETER DONAHUE, President

A. J. BRYANT, Vice President

C. H. CUSHING, Secretary

FOR THE LADIES.

E. ESSMANN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods,

Silk Velvets,

Cloaks, (of latest style).

Guipure Lace,

German Linen,

Shawls,

Broadcloths, Etc.

Specially selected by himself for the

San Francisco market and for

sale at low prices.

714 MONTGOMERY STREET,

bet. Washington and Jackson, opp. Montg. Ave.

Deutch, Francaise, Espagnole, Svensk and Platt

Deutch spoken. Jan 1st

REMOVAL!

JAS. W. BURNHAM & CO

Literary Notices.

THE GOLDEN STATE AND ITS RESOURCES. By John J. Powell, San Francisco. Printed by Bacon & Co., 1874. 229 pp.

This well-printed and pleasant-looking book was originally prepared "for circulation abroad," among the Welsh people, to whom by birth and fervent spirit the author belongs. His desire was to put within small compass the main facts relating to California, for the sake of alluring larger numbers of them to these happy shores. Having once got his facts together, he conceives that they may be made similarly useful to some of the other duller peoples of the world. He has infused into his brief descriptions much of his own fervidness. The Dry-as-Dust style of expression has small charms for him. Indeed, we are almost surprised to find so many figures and facts as are spread upon these pages. The little book contains facts regarding all the great features and resources of California. Some of these facts, read by themselves, occasion a smile. For instance: "The fly and mosquito are found in the tule land and along the Sacramento Basin. Fleas abound in some portions of the state." Let us hope that all who are decoyed by this manual to take up their abode here will be blessed with a thick skin; else they will surely tell the author that he did not do full justice to the insects. We conclude, from the warm allusions to our railroad builders, that the author does not join the anti-railroad political journals. But he uses a most felicitous scriptural text to set forth his estimate of the Stanfords, Crockers, Hopkinses, and Huntingtons: "The Lord said to Cyrus, 'I have called thee, I have girded thee, though thou hast not known me.' We feel inclined here and there to draw our pencil in the way of correction. The rhetoric is not always as chaste as an icicle. But we think that the object sought in the volume has been in a good degree secured. It is dedicated to the Pioneers, and the appendix of thirty-four pages contains the oration delivered at the quarter-century celebration of that society, by J. D. B. Stillman, M.D. Mr. Powell himself came early to the state, and has seen much of its life in various relations and in different sections.

YALE LECTURES ON PREACHING. By Henry Ward Beecher. Delivered before the Theological Department of Yale College, New Haven, Ct. in the regular course of the Lyman Beecher Lectureship on Preaching. From Photographic Reports by T. G. Ellinwood. Third Series. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1874. 12mo., 326 pp.

Such a book as this is one of the most wonderful illustrations of the mental and spiritual fertility which have characterized "The Great Preacher" for thirty years. Such men as compose the Faculty of the Yale School of Theology, Noah Porter, Leonard Bacon, Geo. E. Day, Samuel Harris, James M. Hoppin, Geo. P. Fisher and Timothy Dwight, did not hesitate to sign a paper in which occurs this sentence: "Seldom, indeed, is the opportunity afforded of listening to discourses on topics connected with the Christian ministry which are at once so earnest, inspiring, and attractive." This these men said in March last, five days before the meeting of the "Brooklyn Council." A glance at these pages shows that Mr. Beecher arose to higher themes in this course than in either of the previous courses. He develops more of his philosophy of the Bible and of the great topics of the Bible, the Divine Being, Christ, Sin, Conversion, Immortality. But his philosophy is of no technical sort. It is electric; it is charged with deep and tender feeling. The closing paragraph of exhortation is but instinct with the tone which characterizes the pages which have gone before: "Live for the other life. Endure as seeing him who is invisible; work by faith; work by hope; work by love; work by courage; work by trust; work by the sweet side of your mind; and so, be like Christ until you dwell with him." What a transition from the heights of these lectures to the literature connected with the Tiltons and Moultons! It was reported to Mr. Beecher that Dr. Storrs had expressed his admiring astonishment that Mr. Beecher could possibly, in the midst of such experiences, have done literary and pulpit work equal if not surpassing that of his best days. Mr. Beecher broke down in tears on hearing this remark of his close and eminent friend. Whatever may be the light that shall be thrown upon the darkness of those experiences, this expression of admiring astonishment must come to the lips of many.

THE OVERLAND.—In the Overland for November Mr. Muir continues his "Sierra Studies." A timely notice of Guizot is furnished. Mr. John Hayes mentions some "Reforms needed in our Public Ethics." He says Californians "are too humane to send a man to the State

Prison for a year when the offense is committed against their neighbors; but they will shoot him without hesitation when the offense is committed against themselves." Junius Henri Browne answers the question, "Who Killed Caspar Hauser?" A lively and impressive picture is given of Meadow Lake, that "city of a day." Mr. Griffith sketches "New Year's Eve in Tokyo," the present name of the Japanese capital. "Gonda, or the Martyrs of Zaandam," is a wholesome narrative, well told. Not to speak of several other pieces, we notice in the "Etc." a sensible article on woman's dress, and a careful statement concerning the early Republican papers of California. How great a good to our State is this monthly, so long and so well sustained!

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY.—This quarterly is as admirably printed as ever. It is a comfort to read its handsome pages. The portrait this quarter is of Samuel A. Hitchcock, of whom a sketch is given by Chas. M. Hyde, formerly his pastor. He gave \$650,000 to public institutions. The leading paper is that of Mr. Thornton, on the relation of New England to the English Commonwealth. Some one shows up the notion that when Paul forbids woman's "speaking he only forbids 'babbling.'" Many pleasant facts are put together in Mr. Woods' "Hymns and Hymn-singing." The usual editorial and statistical matter makes up the number.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.—The General Association, during its session last week, had a pleasant visit to the University. The members were well received by Pres. Gilman and Prof. Kellogg, and received polite attention from several other gentlemen connected with the Faculty. The library consists of 11,000 volumes. The special appropriation of \$5,000 by the Legislature last winter will be used in the purchase of books as soon as paid in.—Prof. Hilgard is invited to a permanent position as Professor of Agriculture.—The "Bulletin" of the University shows a total of 228 students.

NOTES.—\$120,000 have been collected for Olivet College, Mich.—81 are in the Freshman Class at Brown University.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! **SAVE YOUR EYES.** RESTORE your SIGHT, THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to restore impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGO GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to **DR. J. BALL & CO.,** (P. O. Box 957.) No. 81 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y. nov27-74

MOLLER'S  **COD LIVER OIL.**

Moller's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil gained the first prize at the great Exhibitions of London, Paris, Stockholm, Bergen, and Vienna, for its superiority as to purity, delicacy, and medicinal virtues. It has proved of great value in the treatment of Scrofula and Tubercular Diseases, and especially in Pulmonary Consumption; it is also extensively administered in Chronic Rheumatism, Rickets, Aneurism, and in other diseases of the bones and joints.

Dr. L. A. Sayre, Dr. J. Marion Sims, and other very distinguished physicians of New York, say it is far better than any other oil. It can be obtained from or through all druggists.

W. H. SCHEFFELIN & CO., New York, Agents for United States and Canada. (Innema) 27 75

W. T. GARRATT'S **BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY,** Corner Mission and Fremont Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

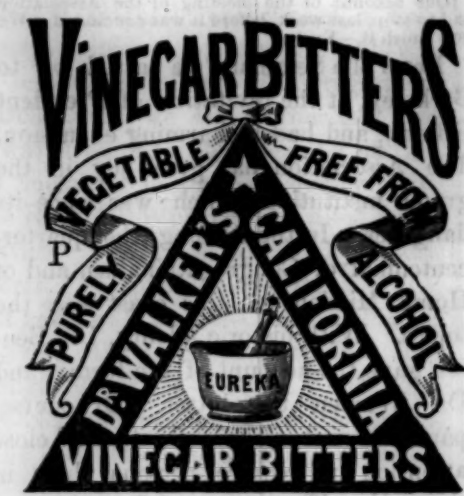
 **MANUFACTURERS OF** CHURCH AND STEAM BOAT BELLS AND BELL CASTINGS, BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS, FIRE ENGINES, FORGE AND LIFT PUMPS, ROSS COULTERS, BARBIT METAL, WATER GAGES AND GLASS TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS, STEAM GAUGES, MAO RETIC GAUGES, STEAM COCKS AND VALVES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, STEAM WHISTLES, ROFFER'S CALORIMETER, GIBBS.

HYDRAULIC PIPES AND NOZZLES FOR MINING PURPOSES, IRON PIPE FURNISHED WITH FITTINGS, Garratt's Improved Journal Metal. All kinds of SHIP WORK AND COMPOSITION IRON NAILS, at lowest rates. dec31-74

A. S. IREDALE, **Plumber, Gas Fitter & Roofer** No. 95 1/2 Mission Street. Near Sixth, San Francisco

House, steamboat, and ship work, ranges and copper boilers put up; also, water closets, wash stands, bath tubs, stoves and tinware. Job work of all kinds made to order. jan28

GOOD WORK AT LOW PRICES By **BACON & COMPANY,** No. W. corner Clay and Sansome Street.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases,—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no cathartics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

H. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 609 Washington and Charlton Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Teeth Saved.

FILLING TEETH A SPECIALTY. GREAT patience extended to children. Chloroform administered and teeth skillfully extracted. Mechanical work done in all its branches. With ten years' constant practice, I can guarantee satisfaction. Prices moderate.

DR. MORFEW, No. 54 1/2 Market St., Over the Hibernia Bank

OAKLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAPPELLET & MINER

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WOOD & COAL,

EIGHTH STREET

Between Broadway and Franklin, OAKLAND.

AGENTS FOR THE

Rocky Mountain Coal Company.

GOOS BAY COAL,

\$12 50 PER TON.

Bellingham Bay Coal,

\$12 00 PER TON.

Rocky Mountain,

\$17 00 PER TON.

CAUTION—20 sacks of clean coal per ton, each sack weighing 100 pounds.

Goods delivered free of charge in Oakland, Brooklyn and vicinity.

CHAPPELLET & MINER,

8th St., near Broadway, OAKLAND.

april

GROCERY STORE

ON...

Temperance Principles.

A well selected stock of Choice

Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

And a general variety of Goods adapted to family use.

BURNS, WHITMAN & GARDINER,

GROCERS,

N. W. Cor. Broadway & Tenth Sts.,

OAKLAND.

Jan 17

LOOKING GLASS

AND

PICTURE FRAME

MAKERS,

Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 1058 BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Jan 26th

OAKLAND HOMES

AND

Unimproved Property

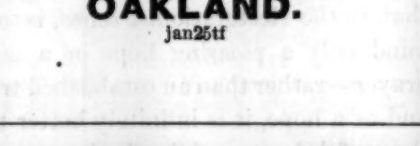
FOR SALE BY

E. W. Woodward & Co.

958 Broadway, Oakland.

WILLIAM HELMER,

(Successor to Gunnert Bros.)



UNDERTAKER

NO. 914 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th Sts., OAKLAND.

OFFICE OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY CORONER.

may 8

WM. K. ROWELL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

AND

HOUSE BROKER,

Will attend to collecting rents, paying taxes, making loans, and the general management of property. Has on hand a large list of very desirable improved and unimproved property, for sale on very favorable terms.

NO. 900 BROADWAY,

Oakland.

W. WILSON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,

DELGER'S BLOCK,

Broadway, OAKLAND.

my 20

OAKLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. BLETHEN. V. P. TERRY.

PIONEER

PLANING MILLS

NEAR THE CORNER OF

BROADWAY AND FIRST STS.,

OAKLAND.

BLETHEN & TERRY, Proprietors.

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

MOULDINGS, FRAMES,

And every description of MILL WORK on hand and made to order.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

What is the use of wasting your time and money in going to San Francisco for Pictures, when you can get just as good work and cheaper than any first-class gallery there, at

INGERSOLL'S

1069 Broadway, Corner of Twelfth, OAKLAND.

If you are wanting pictures of yourself or children, or even your residence, give him a trial, you will not be sorry.

H. W. BARNES.

DEALERS IN...

DOORS,

WINDOWS

AND BLINDS,

Sash Weights

CORDS,

TRANSOMS, ETC.,

S. W. Cor. Washington and Second Sts.,

(Adjoining Oakland Planing Mills.)

OAKLAND.

A full assortment of Garden Poles, Racks, Stands, etc.

1066-74

REAL ESTATE

BOUGHT & SOLD

BY

PAGE & JORDAN,

462 Tenth St., near Broadway, OAKLAND

Oakland property of all descriptions. Vacant Lots at prices from \$250 upward, and Lots, including Dwellings, at prices ranging from \$750 to \$45,000. Parties desiring to obtain HOMES in OAKLAND will do well by addressing or calling upon us.

nov75

E. JOHNSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

HARDWARE,

COR. TWELFTH & MARKET STS., OAKLAND.

Goods delivered free of Charge. apt19

WOOD & COAL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Delivered free in Oakland, Alameda and vicinity by

SHAKESPEAR & WALTER,

Eleventh Street, Between Broadway & Franklin,

OAKLAND.

feb22

SAN FRANCISCO

Cordage Manufactory.

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A LARGE AMOUNT of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Ropes of any special lengths and sizes.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILLA ROPE (All Sizes)

TARRED MANILLA ROPE.

HAY ROPE.

WHALE LINE, ETC.

OFFICE AT TUBBS & CO

Nos. 611 and 613 Front Street.

MANUFACTORY AT THE POTRERO.

dec 15th

REMOVAL.

R. R. SWAIN & CO.

NO. 140 SECOND STREET,

Whose Trade Mark is

"THE ORIGINAL

SWAIN'S BAKERY,"

ESTABLISHED 1856,

Will Remove to 213 Sutter Street

on the 1st of July.

NO BRANCHES.

STEPHEN S. SMITH,

DEALER IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND

WAGON MATERIALS,

Nos. 111 and 113 Market Street, San Francisco

jan25

AGENCY

CHICKERING

PIANOS

Which ARE as they always HAVE

been, the most durable and finest-

est-toned pianos in either

Europe or America.

ALSO

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1874.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish to distinctly understand that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and POST-OFFICE) and arrangements are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Klose, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m. at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are especially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The political change that began with the fusion of independent Republicans and Democrats in the support of Horace Greeley for President, two years ago, made but slow progress last year. This year, however, it has gone forward rapidly; and during the last few weeks it has become a blast and has burst into a revolution, carrying great states over to the opposition, and giving the parties to the fusion a majority of sixty or seventy in the lower house of the next Congress, and a gain of several members in the U. S. Senate. Other causes have added their strength to the revolution, besides the desire to express dissatisfaction with the national administration. Among these causes is the liquor question. It was a liquor fusion that made Gaston (Democrat) Governor of Massachusetts, when all the other state officers elected, and the Legislature, are Republicans. It was temperance republicans and other dissatisfied voters that deserted General Butler, and left him in a minority in his congressional district. Wherever there was a third ticket run, it indirectly helped the Democrats into power, because two-thirds, or more, of its supporters were drawn from the Republican side. Ultimately, good may spring from the running of distinctively temperance tickets, but the immediate results are sometimes about the worst possible. We wish it were practicable to keep the liquor question out of politics, but the liquor lovers will not allow it to go out, but keep demanding some sort of legislation to promote the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and to legitimate the retailing of them. Temperance voters may have to go into politics in this state, in self-defense, but it is a hard necessity, and will probably give the whole state over into the hands of those who will do the least for the best cause. But among the political changes present and impending, the temperance question will get a reconsideration, and perhaps a new adjustment, which it very much needs. Parties dissolve. Old leaders go down. Dead issues turn to dust. Out of the chaos order will spring in due time. As each man asks, "Where shall I go?" let him say, "For once, at least, I will go for the right."

We have received *Bulletins one* and *two* of the University of California, from which we glean the following statements: "The University of California commenced its sixth year of instruction, and the second year of its work at Berkeley, Sept. 24th, 1874. The Colleges of Agriculture, Chemistry, Engineering, Mining, and Mechanics, and the College of Letters, all began work at that time. Full particulars in regard to these courses may be found in the University Register for 1874, copies of which will be sent on application. The whole number of students now enrolled in the classes at Berkeley is 228. There is also a full class in the Medical department in San Francisco. The number of candidates for admission at Berkeley at the two recent examinations, was 116, of whom 70 have been admitted to the Freshman Class, and 24 received as special students. The number of students since the University opened has been as follows:

	Total.	Ladies.
1869-70	40	60
1870-71	79	17
1871-72	128	27
1872-73	185	38
1873-74	191	26
1874-75	228	37
I.—ARRANGED BY COURSES.		
Post Graduates	9	
Candidates for the Bachelor's Degree	166	
Students at Large	30	
Special Course Students	43	
Total	228	
II.—ARRANGED BY COLLEGES.		
Students in the five Colleges of Science	94	
Students in the College of Letters	50	
Classical	22	
Literary	28	
Students, at Large and Special	63	
Students, post-graduate	9	
Total	228	

The following prizes are offered during the year 1874-75: 1. The University Gold Medal, (or its equivalent in

money, \$125) to that student of the Senior Class who shall exhibit the most satisfactory attainments in scholarship. 2. A prize of \$100, with an appointment as Aid, for the best Military Student:—the gift of Maj. Gen. D. W. C. Thompson, N. G. C. 3. A prize of fifty dollars, in books or in money, at the option of the recipient, to that member of the Senior Class who shall present in public the best literary production. 4. A prize of fifty dollars to the graduate who shall exhibit the most proficiency in Chemistry:—the gift of Prof. W. B. Rising. 5. A prize of fifty dollars, for proficiency in the College of Mining:—the gift of Prof. W. Ashburner. 6. Prizes of smaller amount for excellence in composition, among members of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes.

It may interest some reader of THE PACIFIC to learn that there is in contemplation a second excursion to the Mediterranean, Holy Land, Egypt, the Crimea, Greece, and intermediate points of interest, in five months. One of the "Quaker City" excursion party of 1867 will make an excursion as above during the coming season of 1875, provided a sufficient number of passages are engaged before the 15th of April to ensure the success of the undertaking. The following programme, which is substantially the same as that of the "Quaker City," and which experience has shown can scarcely be improved, is respectfully submitted. A first-class ocean steamship, thoroughly equipped, and capable of accommodating at least 150 cabin passengers, will be secured, in which will be taken a select company, numbering not more than three-fourths of the ship's capacity. There is good reason to believe that this company can be made up of mutual friends and acquaintances. The steamer will be provided with every necessary comfort. An experienced physician will be on board. Leaving New York about June 1st, a middle and pleasant route will be taken across the Atlantic, passing through the group of Azores. The price of passage is fixed at \$1,500 currency for each adult passenger. Choice of rooms and of seats at the tables apportioned in the order in which passages are engaged. Passengers can remain on board of the steamer at all ports, if they desire, without additional expense. Articles of interest or curiosity, procured by the passengers during the voyage may be brought home in the steamer free of charge. Five dollars per day, in gold, it is believed, will be a fair calculation to make for all travelling expenses on shore, and at the various points where passengers may wish to leave the steamer for days at a time. For the further details of the trip, and other information, apply to George F. Duncan, 189 Cherry street, New York.

Thus the *Watchman and Reflector* reflects upon the sort of ministers needed in the times in which we live: "Just this to the full is what our poor world needs—men disentangled from the affairs of this life; men lifted above earthly ambitions; men emptied of the love of sordid gain; men with hearts in harmony with the divine will, responsive to every divine impulse, constantly girded for every divine call, and throwing all abroad a heavenly influence into human hearts and homes. Such, we believe, is the ministry in the divine ideal. Such should every minister seek to make it in the actual. Honestly seeking to be such, it is the greatest of earthly boons, and vindicates its own high calling, and makes for itself a high place and power in the conviction and regards of the people. We need not say how far the ministry has been working away from just this. Seeking to become all things to all men in a sense Paul never dreamed of, it has been becoming nothing. The old reverence for it has been dying out. The platform has come to be of equal authority and of equal influence with the pulpit, while the secular press has become a rival with the latter even within the domain of religious truth. The consequence is, that the majority of the people are wholly outside of the sanctuary, and infidelity, in some form, has the popular ear, and largely the popular heart."

And the *Presbyterian* follows with these gentle remarks: "There is among the churches an unhealthy demand for popular preachers. A minister, in this day, must have no enemies, not even of the world. 'We unto you when any one speaks ill of you,' is the verdict of our generation. Paul, with his false accusers everywhere, would stand no chance among our vacancies. The successful candidate for an incumbency must be so absolutely negative, that nothing can be said against his preaching; whilst, on the other hand, he must possess such qualities as will enable him to shine and draw. The young people

and worldlings actually hold the balance of power in our churches. 'Popular with the young and outsiders'—this invariably wins. And hence a minister, modest and retiring, godly and serious, learned and able, experienced and devoted, will, almost without exception, retire before a promising boy, fresh from the Seminary, or a flashy dilettante, who comes with a flourish of trumpets."

Reply to Critics.

Had it been my purpose, in the discussion on Eclecticism, to designate my neighbors' faults, the topic would, no doubt, have proved as foolish as it is hackneyed.

Surely, however, our pulpits should occasionally heed that divine voice which says: "Speak not evil one of another, brethren."

And had it been my purpose to eulogize my own beloved denomination, here too would have been a fertile theme; but again a divine voice says: "Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips."

Bred in another sect, the Congregational became mine, as the result of the deliberate choice of my mature judgment. After a survey of the whole field of rival organizations, I chose it as best embodying, at once the genius of early christianity and the finest tendencies of modern thought. Other sects represent only one idea. Congregationalism is catholic, comprehensive, and progressive. It has room for both liberals and conservatives. What higher compliment can a man pay a woman than to choose her as his wife? So, what higher compliment could I pay my adopted denomination than, at the full maturity of my powers, to choose it as my religious home?

"If he is a Universalist, why does he not join them?" Ah! brother, could you have been present on the occasion referred to, and heard the sincere tribute that was paid your own denomination, perhaps this criticism might have been spared. I am no Universalist; for whilst honoring this sect of Christians for emphasizing Jesus' doctrine of the divine fatherhood over both the evil and the good, I yet feel that this denomination is historically committed to silence touching the pains and penalties of future retributions, the mission of the denomination being a natural protest against an extreme method of presenting the doctrine of future punishment. For that mission, there is at present very little call, since now even orthodox pulpits have apparently forgotten that there is a hell. The pendulum has swung too far back.

As to "the final triumph of good," that, in the Restorationist sense, is to my mind only a pleasing hope, or a secret prayer—rather than an established truth, and as a hope, it is infinitely better than the awful dogma of the final preponderance of evil of God's universe.

Of John S. Mill, it is said, that he held to the dismal doctrine that evil is predominant. By, that phrase "the triumph of good," I, for one, do not mean the utter extinction of all evil; but the manifest and glorious preponderance of good in the ultimate ascendancy and universal recognition in God's victorious kingdom.

To believe in the final triumph of evil is to believe that Satan is sovereign, or that there is no God. Underlying the Restorationist's doctrine of the triumph of good, I can perceive the precious truths that God is stronger than Satan; that there is a divine law of moral progress even now operative on earth, and that in the future development of Christ's kingdom evil shall be to good no more, quantitatively, than the dark spots on the sun's surface to its broad burst of splendor, and to such a consummation I believe points the sum of Scripture prophecy.

Whatever error may reside in the Restorationist phrase of "the final triumph of good," sure am I that in this error we may and should detect an element of blessed truth, and also let us continue to pray, "Thy kingdom come,"—pray "that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed, the kingdom of grace advanced, and the kingdom of glory hastened."

Two suggestions, and I am done. 1st. There is truth in every creed of christianendom; and, even though it be held but in solution, to point it out can work no ill, and to recognize truth is not logically to overlook its surrounding errors. 2d. One of my critics can hardly be serious in the suggestion that we should always deal with other sects as if they were culprits, "murderers, thieves, or drunkards."

That spirit, has had its day. Jesus taught a sweeter lesson when he said, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." W. E. L.

The General Association.

[Our account of the meeting of the Association had to stop, last week, before it was concluded. We now finish it.—Ed.]

From the Seminary we passed on to Berkeley, at the invitation of President Gilman, and had a charming excursion. The Association has great joy in the grand institution which was once its daughter. In the evening the quarter-centennial of Congregationalism and of Home Missions on this coast were the topics. With historic fidelity, Dr. Benton gave the account of the former and Dr. Warren the latter. Of course, papers of such a character demand close attention and require personal love in the work. They were of deep interest to all pioneers for the associations they recalled; and those of us who are more recent arrivals felt strong respect and admiration for the men and women who stood up for truth and virtue in the trying times. Dr. Warren's paper grew in value as he passed on; but his narrative was suspended and concluded the next day at the morning session of the Association, for the President of Ripon College, Wisconsin, was present, and had been invited to speak on "Missionary Nerve." His was a masterly address; eloquent, clear, practical, inspiring. His thoughts demand a better report than the present article can bestow. At the morning session of Friday, President M. also spoke, giving hearty greetings from the Congregational churches of Wisconsin, and in the devotional exercises of the closing hour his words and prayers still further charged and comforted our hearts. No unmeaning shower of compliments came from his lips, but glowing words of value to each worker, and of a character to bring his brethren nearer to the heart of our Master.

Friday's meetings were full of business. The most practical thing was, perhaps, the movement on Denominational Comity and Fellowship. A committee was appointed to confer with the Presbyterians on the subject of combining church organizations where the population is not sufficient to maintain two properly, and to avoid duplicate work in the future. While the brethren felt conscious of an attempt heretofore to avoid this error, there was a readiness to discover possible fault and adjust and avoid in future. Rev. C. J. Hutchins' essay on the subject, the initial step of the discussion, was an admirable echo of the National Council's and the Home Missionary Society's utterances—an exceedingly valuable paper on a topic rich in practical importance.

It must be understood that the minutes of the Association, with the full reports of resolutions and so forth, and with quarter-centennial documents, will shortly be published, and the writer has not attempted in this article to give more than an impression and reflection of the meeting. The *Evening Bulletin* gave excellent reports, and the Oakland papers gave praiseworthy attention to the meeting. The attendance of clergymen of other denominations was cheering. Dr. Eells gave a graceful greeting from the Presbyterian Synod. Many Oakland people attended the more public exercises. The culminating point of the session was the last hour. Deep enthusiasm was evident, strong conviction of christian truth and profound love for Jesus. And when the noble address of Mr. Lacy at the communion pointed out the transcendent doctrine of John VI, feeding on Christ in experience and realizing his presence in his work, the whole assembly seemed to be enjoying a celestial repast. Verily the meeting was a Bethel at that hour.

COM.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

(Photographically reported by CHAR. F. WHITTON.)

Wednesday Eve., Nov. 4th, 1874.

My subject is fidelity to the truth, to the truth concerning spiritual things, scriptural truth. Men do not make this truth; nor can they claim it as their own. God is its author and revealer. It is the truth concerning God, his being, his character, the principles of his government, and the way of human salvation.

God has taught his truth to men by a very elaborate and costly system of means and agencies. He has been teaching men ever since we had a home on this earth. We could not begin to enumerate the ways in which he has sought to educate the race into the knowledge of truth. All the events of human story, great and small, especially those salient and monumental events that stand above the ordinary current of history, have been God's teachers to men.

He selected one race, one family out of all the families of humanity, that they should be the depositaries of his truth and hand it on down to other ages. He sent prophets and messengers

to declare his will, giving them wonderful authority and accrediting them with testimonies of his own inspiration in them, and his presence with them, and his teaching spirit on their lips. He has taught men in the history of nations (other than that elect nation), of whose rise and fall he has written the moral in his own word.

He taught especially by his Son the "brightness of his glory and the express image of his person," and by the Spirit, opening up the scriptures to our minds, and opening our minds to the scriptures. God has been busy ever since man was here on the earth, teaching all down these historic ages, and by every demonstration of his providence and every utterance of his lips and all the influences of his Spirit, the truth men are to receive concerning God and the way to please him.

The truth is very dear and very sacred to God. The cost of teaching is it an evidence of that. Those who are the friends of the truth and the lovers and followers of it, he calls his friends, and those whom he writes enemies of the truth dwell under the darkness of his frown. And he would have the truth as dear and sacred to us as it is to him. He would have us to value it above all price, sell everything for the truth and hold it against all importunity, to forsake it, or compromise it, or let it go.

I think there is some indication that we have fallen upon times in which there is danger; that men who have been educated in the faith which we hold, the evangelical faith, hold that faith loosely and lightly; that we are ready to depart from it upon slight solicitation; that we become easy-natured and good-tempered about letting it go and taking something other into our hands and into our hearts, and yielding gracious and gentle consent to those who cannot hold it with us. I think there is reason to recur to these old and strenuous exhortations about holding fast the truth, and holding it faithfully according to the word of God and as we have received it from the teachings of the Divine Spirit. Now, I think I should go just as far as any man, in the exercise of charity towards those who differ with me in matters of faith. I would not regard with anything else than a spirit of utmost tenderness and kindness any man holding, as I believe, essential error. I would not be shy of him. I would not treat him coldly. I would take his hand as freely as any human hand; I would press it as warmly. I would sit down with him in any fellowship in which I could. But I would hold fast the truth in all my charitableness towards those who do not hold with me, and I would not enter into any act of fellowship that should betray or compromise the truth as I believe it and have received it from God's teaching in his word and by his Spirit.

Still, I would be humble always in reference to what I can hold of the truth. There may be truth I have not seen: spiritual truth, important truth. Other minds that hold error may hold important truth also, which I need to see, and to see more clearly than I have seen, and to hold more firmly and persistently than I have held. I yield all that. I would hold, too, all the while, that we have no right to be harsh or offensive or denunciatory in our maintenance of the truth. The truth should be held and maintained and taught in a spirit of loving kindness, loving and longing for the hearts of all who do not possess it. Systems and creeds and philosophies of truth are human and therefore questionable, while truth as God has given it in his word, in single utterances, here and there a principle, here and there a divine doctrine, is to be received as he gives it to us. The system which men's hands have built may include the divine truth; it may include no error, but it may be built not in the perfect symmetry in which God would build it were he to systematize truth. There may be distorted views of truth; the system may be out of proportion, lending emphasis to one truth which should have less stress laid upon it, and passing over another which should be made emphatic.

I am not saying, therefore, that we should hold systems with a constant and inflexible and resolute hold; but God's truth, his utterances, the messages that came from him, what he has given us to feel and know by the teachings of his Spirit—that is to be held fast and to be held fast at any cost; to be held fast in the holding of it we underlie the charge of narrowness, or of bigotry, or of self-conceit, or of antiquated notions. No matter what the charge may be, if we feel that we have God's own mind and God's own will, that we must cling to.

The very best way of maintaining the truth and of being faithful to it, is to live it in our lives. If it be held in

practical unrighteousness, it is shorn of its power. None of its divinity is seen through us unless it control our whole being. What we teach we should teach as eloquently by example as by utterance of our lips. We must make the impression on our fellow-men that God's truth possesses us, that it tempers all our spirit in every human relation, that it possesses us with the very spirit of the Master and guides us in the footsteps which he left behind in his life on earth.

I wanted to say these things because, as I have hinted, I believed it important that we should be able to know how far we are to go under the pressure of what is called a spirit of charity, in consenting to fellowship with what we consider perilous, perhaps fatal, error. We are to be faithful to the brethren. It is God's sacred trust to us, and all our hope of blessing men. Charity? Charity is this: the love that would enlighten, the love that would save, the love that would help men to build an assured hope on a foundation that will stand: that is the only charity that is worth the keeping.

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Three persons were received to the First church, and three to Plymouth church, at the last communion. Four persons were, on the same day, added to Plymouth Avenue church in Oakland. Deacon S. A. Chapin has been chosen Chairman, and Rev. J. K. McLean Secretary of the Club for the ensuing six months.

The Congregational church at Sacramento reports a membership of 165. It received 12 and dismissed six last year. Its current expenses were about \$5000; and its gifts reached the goodly amount of \$1,707.60. The Sunday-school has a membership of about 260. A good work for the Chinese has been, for many years, maintained under the auspices of this church, and sheaves have been gathered by means of it, unto life eternal. The Chinese Sunday-school under the superintendence of Hon. Samuel Cross, has now an average attendance of about 40, while the mission-school, gathered on week-day evenings, in one of the smaller rooms of the church edifice, has a membership of 50 and an average attendance of 20.

The Temperance League has determined to move for a high license, since the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks seems to be impossible. They believe that in this way the low dens of vice can be closed, and the number of places where liquor may be sold at retail in this city, be reduced from 3000 to less than 1000.

Rev. Dr. Matthews, of the Presbyterian church in Marysville, returned from the East with his family last Saturday.

The *Churchman* expresses its confident expectation that Rev. Mr. Githens will return to St. Peter's church in this city, notwithstanding his invitation to resume the care of Grace church in St. Louis.—The Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital will commence the erection of the Administration building and main wards of this institution. The contract has been awarded, and the buildings are to be ready for use by the first day of next March. They will accommodate nearly forty patients, besides giving ample room for all administrative purposes. The general designs of the buildings and grounds are very beautiful, and when fully completed will be quite a feature in our city improvements.

The *Advocate* records the following accessions received by the Methodist churches of this city and vicinity on last Sunday, November 1st: Howard-street church, 31; Central, 9; Oakland, 10; Haywards, 4; San Leandro, 2; East Oakland, 3. Total, 50.—Eight thousand dollars were collected and paid on the debt of the Central M. E. church during the last week of October.—Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, Penn., preached in the Powell-street church on Sunday morning, the 1st inst., and at the Howard-street church in the evening.

The *Baptist* tells us that Rev. C. B. Post, until lately the Home Missionary Agent for the Baptist churches of this coast, has left California for Hamilton, New York. It says of him: "He has done great good. The churches have been strengthened: destitute places supplied; new churches organized; converts baptized, and Sunday-schools and missionaries encouraged. He has made a record for zeal, integrity, and consecration to Christ, which will endure him evermore to the Baptists of California." The Baptist church in Portland, Oregon proposes to inaugurate a Chinese Mission in that city. It will furnish necessary facilities and attempt the support of the

missionary.—Rev. E. Fisher, pastor of the Baptist church at the Dalles, died on Sunday, Nov. 1st.

Joseph Moore, a minister of the Society of Friends, and President of Earlham College, Indiana, preached last Sunday evening at the Central M. E. church.

Rev. Dr. Stebbins was to ill to preach last Sunday.

The eighth anniversary of Union Square Baptist Sunday-school was held Sunday morning. The audience-room was neatly decorated with floral offerings. The Superintendent reported 250 scholars in actual attendance, divided into twenty-eight classes. E. Irving Smith, a former superintendent, made an address. Interesting statistics respecting this very thrifty and useful church have been laid upon our table. It was organized Oct. 31, 1866, with 53 members. During the eight years of its existence, it has received 257 to membership, viz: By baptism, 121; by letter, 91; by experience, 45. Its losses have amounted to 77, viz: by letter, 34; exclusion, 26. death, 17. The present membership numbers 233, thirty-three having been added during the last year.

Last Sunday's Call contained sketches of the Episcopal clergymen of this city. The following statements, incidentally made, respecting their denomination, are of interest: There are 38 Episcopal churches in the state, representing about 1,900 families, and a membership of nearly 6,000 persons. This membership, however, includes, we suppose, all the baptized children of the church. The Sunday-schools have an enrolled membership of nearly 5,000. The revenues for all purposes amount to about \$114,000. The value of church property is placed at \$225,000—a very low estimate, we should suppose. We extract the following statements respecting two or three prominent churches: The Church of the Advent is one of the largest and wealthiest in the city. Connected with it are 454 families; its membership consists of 514 adults and 419 children; Parish and Sunday-school library, 1,000 vols.; total revenues of the year, about \$25,000; value of property, about \$50,000. The present structure is soon to be considerably enlarged. Connected with St. John's church are 138 families; membership, 246 adults and 177 children; value of church property, about \$20,000. Connected with St. Luke's church are 100 families; church membership, 150 adults and 250 children; total revenues for the past year, about \$3,400.

Deacon R. W. B. McLellan, of Redwood, whose letters have appeared occasionally in these columns, returned last Saturday from an eight months sojourn with his missionary daughter in Shanghai, China. He has gained much interesting and valuable information concerning the missionary work abroad, and expresses surprise, not that the work progresses so slowly, but considering the obstacles encountered that it is so fruitful in good results.

Eastern and Foreign.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of this body—the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y. city—the reports of the delegates to New Haven were in quite a different strain from those made by the delegates in the New Jersey Association. These saw only good in the Council; and claim that such a national organization is just as much needed for the country at large as the State Association for the State, or the local Association for its own more limited territory. On Thursday morning a carefully prepared paper upon "Responsive Worship" was presented by Rev. Dr. Corwin, of Jamestown, N. Y., and is to be published in the Minutes of the Association. It did not favor responsive worship, but contended earnestly for the good old Congregational and Presbyterian simplicity. It criticized sharply the mumbling and mousing and lagging sometimes characteristic of the responses, and contended that one good reader would be much more likely to give the sense of the Scriptures than five hundred reading in discord, and each watching to see how fast his nearest neighbor is getting over the verse.

COWPER CHURCH.—A handsome Congregational church has been opened at East Dereham, Norfolk, Eng., on the site of the house in which the poet Cowper spent his declining years. It is called "The Cowper Congregational Church."

THE NON-COFORMED BISHOP.—After an unprecedented discussion, carried on for eight days with closed doors, the Episcopal Convention refused to confirm the election of Professor Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. Against the nominee no personal objections were made. But it seems to have been established, to the satisfaction of a

constitutional majority, that he has countenanced the teaching of the medieval doctrines which the Ritualists mean to express by their medieval symbolism. And it is certain that his candidacy has been upheld by the representatives of that party, with unbroken unanimity and unflinching zeal. The vote was taken by dioceses, and resulted in a majority of 17 against him. But had the vote been taken by the Convention as one body, the Bishop-elect would have had a majority of five delegates, the clergy being for and the laity against him. The clerical vote stood, yeas 100, nays 70.

THE SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.—In the case of Rev. David Swing, and the Presbytery of Chicago, the Synod passed the following resolutions. 1st.—The Synod sustains the appeal, and reverses the action of the court below. 2d.—The Synod finds that both charges were proved. 3d.—The Synod believes that the proof of these charges would, under other circumstances, require it to pronounce the sentence of suspension from the gospel ministry on Rev. David Swing, but in view of the fact that Mr. Swing has not appeared before the bar of this Synod, and has in fact declared himself to be an independent minister, the Synod forbears to pronounce this sentence, and disposes of the case by requiring the presbytery of Chicago to erase his name from the roll.

A PRESBYTERY PHOTOGRAPHED.—Dr. Talmage, of the *Christian at Work*, went to Presbytery lately, in Brooklyn, New York, and "photographed" some of his associates as follows: "Last week the Presbytery of Brooklyn met. We set our camera *obscura* by the pulpit and took this picture in a minute and a half. Here, you see, is the lecture room of Dr. Van Dyke, the Doctor himself standing near the pulpit, a man in mid-life, small of stature, eyes black, the best ecclesiastical lawyer in the United States; often vehemently differing from his brethren in matters of church and state, but having the confidence of all as to his honesty, faithfulness, and great ability. Close by is Dr. Reed, the Moderator, filling a large place in the 'City of Churches'; full of good humor, genial as a summer morning, rapidly acquiring the reputation he had in Philadelphia; even a stranger is tempted to go up and shake hands with him. Off to the right is Dr. Wells, who has maintained himself in Brooklyn more than a quarter of a century, long enough to see a great many ecclesiastical fireworks sputter, fizzle, and go out; considerable snow sprinkled on his head and whiskers, but it is the snow of April instead of grim December; foremost in advocating the benevolences of the Church; seeing clear through a subject, the first time he looks at it; not as old as he looks by some ten years; and when you think it was half-past four o'clock in the afternoon with him, really being about two. Further back, toward the door, is Dr. Duryea, looking like a boy who has stepped into the meeting on his way from school to see what the ministers are about, yet pastor of a church organized to the last degree for Christian work; himself strong enough to tell the Madison Avenue Church that he would be glad to serve them, but is very busily engaged at present. Yonder to the left is Dr. French, the galvanizer of a dead church, taking it from near extinction to the front rank in two years; preaching the gospel in style terse, epigrammatic, illustrative, not with artificial flowers from a millinery establishment, but plucked dewy fresh from his own garden. Here is Dr. Rockwell, just got home, his face brown from Italian skies, and looking as fresh as his widely read transatlantic letters. Yonder is Dr. Cuyler, the warm-hearted preacher and vivacious letter-writer. O phaw! Somebody has knocked the cloth down over the front of my camera, and broken the convex lens, and spoiled the photograph before I got 'hot through.'"

UNION ENDORSED IN JAPAN.—Dr. Talmage, of the Reformed Church Mission, writes from Japan to the *Christian Intelligencer*: "It is a hopeful sign for Japan to see the beginning of a church organization on this principle. Some seem to think it has too much of the characteristics of the American Reformed Church; some think it is too Presbyterian, and some fear that it is too Congregational. But it has one great excellence which will outweigh many little defects: it is neither American nor British, it is Japanese. With God's blessing, if the various missionaries in Japan from the Reformed and Presbyterian and Congregational churches of America and Great Britain are allowed and encouraged by their home churches to labor in harmony and use their influence in the building up of this church, it will be the church of Japan; other churches kept under foreign control will deserve the name of sects."

NOTE.—We are informed that Rev. Geo. B. Bacon, in giving to the New

Jersey Association a report of the National Council, pronounced a very adverse opinion concerning its utility as an institution of the Congregational churches, and we are further told that he was sustained in his view by his fellow members in the New Jersey body. —Rev. L. Whiting has filled many positions; he goes now to Plymouth Church, Philadelphia. —Rev. W. J. Batt had just "gone to California," after receiving calls from Everett, Mass., and Springfield, Vt. —Rev. J. L. Dudley, of Milwaukee, has resigned. He belongs to the extreme Left wing in our ranks. —Rev. L. W. Winslow has resigned his charge at Peshtigo, Wis.

News Summary.

General Items.

The Alden Fruit-drying Works at Los Angeles are curing figs. Mr. Blatteau, a Belgium artist, has established himself in this city. Every business man in San Jose is occupied and more are wanted. The people of California have \$60,000,000 on deposit in savings banks. Masons, carpenters and brick-layers are very much needed at San Bernardino. All the flouring mills in Santa Clara county are running to their full capacity. The Steele brothers have sold 13,000 acres of land in San Luis Obispo, realizing \$200,000. Yreka county has supplied the home market with butter this year, and exported 30,000 pounds. The C. P. R. R. Company are about to commence boring an artesian well at West Oakland. The corner-stone of the new Napa Hotel was laid on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. The Vallejo Barrel Factory commenced operations Monday, after a suspension of several months.

"Sacred to the memory of three twins," is the inscription over the grave of triplets in New Hampshire. A clear white-marble ledge has been discovered in a mountain near San Fernando, Los Angeles county.

Strawberries from 2 1/2 to 3 inches in circumference are exposed for sale at the fruit-stands in San Jose.

A ship was chartered for Wheat to Liverpool Tuesday at 47 1/2, the lowest rate paid in this market in a long time.

D. M. Harwood, of Lone Hill Vineyard, has vines growing on his place that produce from 40 to 60 pounds of grapes each.

A Memphis policeman thought that his orders included all cases of drunkenness, and therefore arrested the Mayor; and was discharged.

On and after Monday next, the California Market will be closed at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of five, as heretofore.

The flax planted in Little Calaveras Valley, as an experiment, demonstrates that both the soil and the climate are well adapted to its production.

A narrow-gauge railroad from San Rafael to Petaluma is determined on, and most of the money subscribed. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

Tracy, the young San Francisco artist, who left here for Paris some two years since, has married the daughter of a well-known French sculptor.

The English capitalist, Sir John Crossley, now trading in the West, has loaned about half a million dollars to a Joliet, Ill., manufacturing company.

An ingenious Frenchman in jail at Baltimore has invented an improvement for sewing the heels on shoes, and has been offered a snug little \$5,000 for it.

Miss Heilbron the prima donna, is said to blush like a school-girl. English school-girl is probably modest. Blushing is one of the last arts in this country.

"Is that your offspring, madam?" asked a Missouri Judge of a woman, who had hold of a stub-nosed boy's hand. "No, sir," she replied, "this is my oldest boy."

The remittance of treasure overland per express during the week ending Wednesday, amounted to \$703,400.18, \$442,320 being in gold coin, and \$260,880.18 in silver bars.

The largest amount of sales of real estate occurred in Santa Clara county during October of any one month for the past ten years. The sales aggregate \$458,079, involving 117 transfers.

The Tent Elders offer a reward of \$500 for the finding of any passage of Scripture that seems to give divine warrant to the Christian observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh.

An attempt was to have been made last week to get up another woman's crusade in Cleveland, but three or four of the leaders were disappointed about their Fall bonnets, and the affair didn't come off.

It has been decided that the United States Watch Company, whose works are at Marion, N. J., must go into a bankruptcy sale. A large number of stockholders are severe sufferers, and feel much aggrieved.

In the month of September we sent eastward by rail 185,065 lbs Dried Fruit and 546,783 lbs Canned Goods (exclusive of salmon). Also by Pacific Railroad, 170,658 lbs Honey and 1,645,236 lbs Green Fruit.

"Don't prevaricate sir!" thundered Judge Shell to a witness. "Can't help it, Judge answered the youth. 'Ever since I got a kick from a mule, that knocked my teeth out, I prevaricate a good deal.'"

The Berkeley and San Francisco Ferry Company placed the Mare Island on the route on Saturday. She has been recently remodeled with a view to this service, and is destined to become decidedly popular with the Berkeleyites.

W. Hepworth Dixon has delivered his lecture—"New German Empire"—to a large audience in New York. It is spoken of by the Tribune and other papers as a masterly effort and one of the finest productions ever offered to that city.

F. E. R. Whitney went East on Monday morning, under commission of the San Francisco Safe Deposit Company, to visit the different cities for information in regard to the workings and magnitude of the various safe undertakings similar to the one to be established here.

The Colorado Steam Navigation Company have brought suit in the United States District Court to recover salvage from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This suit grows out of the assistance rendered to the steamship Costa Rica by the Newberry, on the occasion of the late disaster to the former.

The President has appointed Alexander Martin, Moller and Refiner of the Mint, vice John M. Eckfeldt, deceased. Mr. Martin has been connected with the mint for the past twelve or thirteen years, having filled positions in the Assaying, Melting and Refining departments. During the past year and a half he was Mr. Eckfeldt's assistant.

It is related of a certain minister who was noted for his long sermons with many divisions, that one day when he was advancing among his texts, he reached at length a kind of resting place in his discourse, when, pausing to take a breath, he asked the question, "And what shall I say more?" A voice from the congregation earnestly responded, "Say, Amen!"

Piano Talk.

This age is pre-eminently a musical one, and although great room exists for the cultivation of musical taste, still the perfection of harmony and mechanical skill in the manufacture of pianos seems to have been attained. During the last three years an unusual spirit of competition, and we might say rivalry, has existed between the leading makers of piano-fortes in the United States, which has stimulated in a proportionate degree a desire on their part to provide the public with instruments combining the paragon of tone, finish, and durability. The crowning triumph has been accomplished by the Decker Brothers, New York, in their famous KINO or PIANOS, for which the well-known house of Kohler, Chase & Co., 633 and 635 Clay street, are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast. We do not propose in this article to make any invidious comparisons between the Decker pianos and other instruments on our markets; but we think a fair and impartial statement of facts in relation to the distinctive and famous qualities of these instruments is due from us to those about purchasing, especially to country buyers, who have neither the time nor opportunity of making a personal selection. We would here state, by the way of introduction, that the First Premiums received at different times by Messrs. Decker Brothers, and especially the one obtained at our late State Fair at Sacramento, were obtained on the merits alone of their great achievements, and not by the old dodge so often resorted to, of publishing diplomas received and prizes awarded by packed committees and inexperienced persons, without either musical taste or ability. The Decker need no such clap trap, they stand on a firm basis. They have received reports of musical professors and pianists. The Eastern and local press present a weight of testimony in favor of these instruments which cannot be resisted, and assure the purchaser of his receiving a most superior article. Decker Brothers' facilities for manufacturing first-class pianos are unsurpassed, their factory containing every convenience which new and modern machinery can give. The firm have had a practical experience of over twenty years. They purchase their stock in immense quantities, having on hand all the time about half a million feet of lumber, and employ only the best workmen, thus enabling them, by extra appliances and abundant capital, to turn out a better piano, and at much lower price, than any other maker in the United States. A special guarantee accompanies every sale, and as an evidence of the popularity of their instruments, Mr. Kohler informs us that over 20,000 have been sold since the house has been established. These pianos are the mature result of many years of study and practical experience, and the musical public have accepted them as having no superior in the old or new world. All who have heard them are loud in their praise, not only as regards the neatness and beauty of finish, which is in itself a very attractive feature, but in that which the lover of music delights in more, the sweetness, fullness, and power of the instruments—a blended softness, with brilliancy of tone, richness, and a clear utterance, coupled with great volume, are among the characteristics of them, added to which is a perfect balance of the whole, each register of the scale being adapted so that not a break in changing from one note to another is in any degree perceptible.

The "Decker" not only surpasses in power and fullness of tone all other instruments ever made, but its tone at the same time is so extraordinarily soft, and sweet that these qualities render it adapted both for the performance of concert pieces, with orchestral accompaniments, and of drawing-room music, the character of which particularly and chiefly requires softness of tone. Although massive in construction, nevertheless its construction shows a remarkable degree of elegance and taste. In the first place, the performer is fascinated by the infinite elasticity of the touch, which, together with the most perfect ease, still prevents sufficient resistance to the fingers to satisfy the demands of our modern style of execution, and so prevent any loss of brilliancy. This beautiful combination of a light, agreeable touch with the necessary counter pressure, is alone enough to give Decker Brothers' instrument the advantage over other eminent firms. There is no shade of sound, be it ever so fine and delicate, that the artist cannot execute on these keys. The tone, or rather the tones, are really poetical. The characteristic dryness of sound which is found more or less in all pianos, seems here to be entirely overcome. Every note sings; each note has its own coloring, distinct from every other, and yet the effect of a perfectly harmonious whole is produced. Here the artist has the materials for the most richly tinted sound pictures he can ever desire to represent. To play such an instrument is an exquisite delight, and, therefore, all the most distinguished leaders of the art who have tested this piano are unanimous in their judgment that all that has been achieved in this field the Decker Brothers bear the palm.

Special Notices.

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S, "Elite Studio," with an elevator, 429 Montgomery St., San Francisco. Closed on Sunday.

Every reader of THE PACIFIC will receive a free copy of the best Agricultural and Family Newspaper in this country by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane Street, New York.

HEARING RESTORED.—A great invention, by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars, to J. O. GARMORE, Lock-box 80, Madison, Ind.

For Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, and Looking Glasses, of every description, go to the Wholesale and Retail Store of Sanborn, Vail & Co., 719 Market Street.

MESSRS. W. F. & N. J. BATLEY, at their new Art Gallery, 526 Montgomery Street, near Clay, make the best Photographic Sun Pearls, warranted to keep their color, at 25 per cent. less than is now charged elsewhere, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Also photographs in every style.

A NAHL at his studio, No. 330 Pine street up stairs, in the Academy Building, Room No. 26, is now prepared to do any kind of Artistic Work, from a small Miniature on Porcelain to a Life-size Portrait in crayon or Pastel. Copying from small, faded Pictures a specialty. Also, designing of every description. Instruction given in every branch of the Art. Take the Elevator.

TO OUR OAKLAND READERS.—The rains have set in, the garden needs to be put in order, and beautiful ornamental wire work, and painted ornamental garden fixtures of all kinds, may be had at No. 509 Second street, near the corner of Washington. Read the advertisement on 8th page, patronize home industry, and make your own home attractive.

No trash! No damaged stock at reduced prices, but the best and latest styles and fashions in dry goods and fancy goods, at low prices for cash, at Ernest Essmann's, No. 714 Montgomery street. A direct importation from the Eastern and European markets, fifteen years' experience in the dry goods business, low rent, good management, and personal supervision over his business, enables Mr. Essmann to sustain the reputation of his house as the cheapest and best dry goods store in the city. Beautiful cloak velvet is the latest novelty at Essmann's.

The show windows of H. Traube's Jewelry establishment possess an irresistible attraction for the fair sex. Day and evening a bevy of pretty girls crowd around them, calling the attention to this article and that which would make such a beautiful present. There are bracelets which would adorn the arm of the loveliest woman in the world, brooches, rings, watches, and a hundred things which we do not know the name of. The sales are rapid, for prices are made to correspond with the times. Mr. Traube is a practical watchmaker, and gives special attention to the repairing and cleaning of watches. Remember the southwest corner Clay and Kearny streets.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE HARMONICS. As we predicted, the Oakland Harmonic Society had another large audience at their *Athletic* concert at Brayton Hall, last Friday evening, and the Oratorio was given with grand effect. The solo parts were well rendered by Mrs. W. C. Little and Miss Ida Buchanan, (soprano) and Mrs. John Trehane and Mrs. O. Button, (altos) and chorus and orchestra did splendidly, under the magnificent leadership of John P. Morgan, the most able musical director we affirm, on the Pacific Coast. Special thanks are due to Geo. H. Collins, Esq., the President of the Harmonic Society, and his efficient corps of officers, for their untiring efforts and labors to procure so enjoyable an evening to the lovers of good music in our charming sister city across the bay.

THE BEST.—The ladies will work. Husbands and fathers frequently are out of employment, but wives and mothers never. The old adage is true: "A woman's work is never done." The man who can, but will not, buy for his wife a Sewing Machine, we think is one of those, of whom the great Apostle affirms: "But if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." (1 Timothy v. 8.) We have shown our faith by our works, and for over a year our wife has been the joyful possessor of a Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine. She is well acquainted with several others but considers this the very best of them all. Our friends wishing to examine for themselves will be most politely waited on at the salesrooms, 427 Montgomery St. Mr. E. W. Haral just suits for his agency—good-looking, affable, and never tiring in answering feminine interrogatories.

DR. ABORN'S OFFICES AND LABORATORY, Corner Post and Kearny Sts. SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURES OF THE most obstinate and long-standing cases of Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Deafness, Discharges from the Ears, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Also, Stomach Disorders, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Nervous Affections, Etc., Etc. OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; 6 to 7 P. M.

CLOAK VELVET DIRECTLY IMPORTED FROM THE MANUFACTORY, AND FOR SALE BY **ERNEST ESSMANN** 714 MONTGOMERY STREET.

The Great Music Books For Conventions and Singing Schools ARE **The Song Era** By F. W. ROOT.

THE SONG KING. By H. R. PALMER.

THE JOY. By P. P. BLISS.

The True Singing School TEXT-BOOK. By A. N. JOHNSON.

Price of each, \$7.50 per Dozen. Specimen copy of either 75 cts. post-paid, by mail. Published by JOHN CHURCH & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

EMILY B. EASTMAN, ARTIST, ROOM 13, 235 Kearny St., San Francisco. Photographs Painted and Retouched in Ink, from the smallest to full life-size, always in the most satisfactory manner, on very moderate terms. sept10t

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL A S. S. Teacher's Monthly—8th Year—International Lessons, \$1.50 a year. Club rates low. Specimen, 15 cents. J. W. MCINTYRE, Publisher, No. 4 South 5th Street, St. Louis.

THROAT & LUNG DISEASES, Catarrh, Deafness

Discharges from the Ears, And all affections of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs Also, derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS

Treated with the most gratifying success by The Modern System of Cure as Practiced by

DR. ABORN, N. E. Cor. Kearny and Post Sts. ENTRANCE ON POST STREET.

MEDICATED INHALATION, Used in conjunction with his local and constitutional treatment, has proved the most rational and successful method of treating

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.

As he is effecting cures even after the ordinary methods have failed.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; 6 to 7 P. M.

Get the Book of the Year. MODERN DOUBT AND

CHRISTIAN BELIEF, BY THEO. CHRISTLIEB, Professor of Theology, and Univ. Preacher at Bonn.

IT IS JUST OUT. Is translated from the German under the direction of the author, and published in this country by special arrangement.

The NEUE EVANGELISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG, one of the leading theological journals of Germany, says of Dr. Christlieb's MODERN DOUBT AND CHRISTIAN BELIEF: "This most readable book is written in an excellent style, free from all ordinary rhetorical commonplaces. Its perspicacity strengthens our conviction that the cause of Christian truth will ultimately prevail over the bitter attacks now made on it from every side. Scientific and critical points are so skillfully handled that no educated layman will find any difficulty in following the argument. The standpoint is thoroughly evangelical and Protestant, but without so liberal that the elements of truth in erroneous systems are freely recognized. We hardly know of another apologetic work worthy to compare with Dr. Christlieb's."

CONTENTS I. The existing breach between Modern Culture and Christianity. II. Reason and Revelation. III. Modern non-biblical conception of God. IV. Theology of Scripture and of the Church. V. Modern Negation of the Miracles. VI. Modern anti-miraculous accounts of the life of Christ. VII. Modern denials of the Resurrection. VIII. Modern critical Theory of Primitive Christianity. 569 pages, 8 vo. \$3. post. 33 cents.

AM. TRACT SOCIETY, 757 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

A. ROMAN & CO. Are now fully prepared to meet the requirements of the

FALL TRADE For Everything in their Line.

Just opening, large invoices of Fine Gift Books, Photograph Albums, Juvenile and Toy Books, Bibles and Prayer Books. Their stock of school and Miscellaneous Books is the largest and best selected on the Pacific Coast. They also invite attention to their new and elegant Stock of Stationery, Foreign and Domestic; Blank Books, Initial Paper, etc. Don't fail to call and examine our Stock. Price strictly moderate. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

A. ROMAN & CO. No. 11 Montgomery St., Lick House Block.

WANTED. CANVASSERS For the ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY, the cheapest, handsomest and best illustrated weekly paper in America. Large cash commissions. Apply, with recommendations, to REV. FREDERICK SHEARER, Amer. Tract Society, 757 Market St., San Francisco.

Home Circle.

MY LOSS.

In the world was one green nook I knew,
Full of roses, roses red and white,
Reddest roses summer ever grew,
Whitest roses ever peeped with dew;
And their sweetness was beyond delight,
Was all love's delight.

Wherever in the world I went
Roses were, for in my heart I took
Blow and blossom and bewildering scent,
Roses never with the summer spent,
Roses always ripening in that nook
Love's far summer nook.

In the world a saddened plot I know,
Blackening in this chill and misty air,
Set with shivering bushes in a row,
One by one the last leaves letting go:
Wherever I turn I shall be there,
Always sighing there.

Ah, my folly! Ah, my loss, my pain!
Dead, my roses that can blow no more!
Wherefore looked I on our nook again?
Wherefore went I under autumn's rain
Where the summer roses bloomed before,
Bloomed so sweet before?

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

CHAPTER I.

Dark and bitterly cold! The rain was falling in torrents, and the wind was howling mournfully! Night had approached, and the pulse of the great city was still. "Fortune's favorites" would murmur: "What a splendid night to think of the past, and build a happy future;" for they, surrounded by every luxury wealth can procure, know not the terror that the less fortunate have for such a night. Still, the silvery light of the moon falls as softly upon palatial dwellings as it does upon the humble roof of the poor and wretched. For only on this earth are the rich thought above the poor. In this world alone poverty is equal to disgrace. But remember, dear reader, that be we rich or poor, our last resting place is the same!

"Yes, my darling, we will soon have a nice bright fire; I shall be paid for this work when finished, and then we will buy fuel. In the meantime, Lolita, put on my shawl to keep you warm." And she took off her own nearly frozen shoulders a threadbare shawl and handed it to her little girl, while she worked diligently, hoping to be paid by her employers as soon as it was received; for in her poor little attic room food was as scarce as fuel. In spite of the miserable home in which she had lived for nearly three years, she tried to keep up a cheerful countenance for her little daughter's sake.

"I shall make my darling's life as sunny as lies in my power to do so; I shall try not to cloud her youth by looking sad myself." And likewise would Mrs. Kingsley often speak or commune with herself. But she would oftener fail than succeed in carrying out these resolutions, for day after day she found life a heavier burden to bear. Having been left a widow for over three years, she had been obliged to struggle alone in this wide world. Only when Lolita mentioned her father's name was Mrs. Kingsley unable to suppress her grief; and then with her little arms entwined lovingly around her mother's neck, they would both indulge freely in tears.

"Some one is knocking at the door mamma; shall I open it?"

"Yes, Lolita; it must be some one whom Mr. Vane has sent for this work."

"Good morning, Mrs. Kingsley," and a small boy entered, as Lolita opened the door. Mr. Vane has sent me for some work you have here; he thinks you could have finished it sooner than this; others, he says, do the same amount of work in half the time you do."

"Very well," answered Mrs. Kingsley, as her eyes filled with tears in spite of her efforts to keep them back, "you may take this work to Mr. Vane, still unfinished; but I sincerely hope he may pay me for what I have done. Tell him it amounts to only three dollars. My little girl will go with you, so as to save you the trouble of returning."

The work was wrapped up amidst sobs, which Mrs. Kingsley tried hard to check. She had fondly anticipated earning enough to keep herself and little girl in comfort for a few weeks. But now she must give up the work she would have finished in a few more days, and with it her fond hopes of soon possessing a bright fire and plenty of food. Do you wonder that she shed tears of sorrow, anger and disappointment after the door closed upon Mr. Vane's messenger and her little daughter, or as she often called her, "her little sunbeam?"

Yes, she shed tears of sorrow, as she compared her present condition with what it had been when her kind and

loving husband was living. Tears of anger would involuntarily start to her eyes as she thought of her unfeeling and heartless employer, who would not even raise a finger to help those who were almost starving.

"Oh! my Heavenly Father!" she would cry in her anguish, "do I really deserve all this—so much privation and suffering? I am willing to bear it uncomplainingly, if so. But spare my little innocent child. Let not the sins of the guilty mar the happiness of the innocent. How cheerfully I would die this instant if I knew after my death my darling would be happy! My precious little child! My drooping lily with no one to love her in this wide world but me! And yet I've often longed to die, for then her father's proud and cruel relatives might take her. Cruel, did I say? Yes, 'tis only true—cruel and heartless! Oh! my husband, how can I ever forget that for me you left all that held you dear! Had we never met, to-day you would have been the most petted member in your proud father's house. But how happily we lived together! I cannot realize that that sunny period of my life lasted five years; to look back it seems but a dream! How different were those years from the last three! And in the midst of our great happiness, O relentless Death! you found our little circle and snatched from us one loving member, leaving nothing but darkness behind—nothing but wretchedness in the future for mother and child! But O Lord, 'Thy will be done,' and teach me to humbly submit."

She arose to bathe away her tears before Lolita returned, feeling much lighter at heart after giving vent to her grief.

"Oh! mamma," exclaimed Lolita, as she came in, her face flushed with excitement, "I was coming home from Mr. Vane's after he told me that he could not give you the money till next week, and to think how bad you would feel, I commenced to cry, when a tall man took hold of my hand and asked me what made me cry; and oh! mamma, he was such a kind man, with such white hair and beard! I did not want to tell him why I was crying, but he asked so many times, I could not help it, mamma; and when I told him, he wanted to come and see you, ma, truly! But I was afraid you would be angry with me, so I told him no, he must not come. Then he put his hand in his pocket and gave me this paper; what is it good for, mamma?" And she handed to the mother, who was surprised at this little incident, a note, which she opened, at the same time exclaiming:

"Why, Lolita, this gentleman must have made a mistake; this is a note for fifty dollars! He could not have intended to give you so much."

"He gave me something else, mamma," the happy child interrupted, "and told me to give it to you, so you could go to his house and get all the sewing you wanted. Oh, my! I think I've lost it," and she looked eagerly around for the missing paper, almost ready to cry for fear of having lost it.

"Oh, here it is, mamma," and she handed her mother a card with this address:

"H. L. Kingsley, 445 Pemberton Square."

"Oh, Heavens! can this be possible? Can this benevolent man be my husband's father? Can that heart that turned so bitterly and unrelentingly against his only son, be so troubled by a crying little girl whom he does not even know? Yes, it is he, and none other. He is as generous as he is proud! Oh, Heavenly Father! if he only knew that he had given alms to his own granddaughter, in the street! And yet, could it not have been that he was drawn toward her by instinct—by a fatherly love which he has been unable to quench? How could he fail to see his dear son's looks in her sweet face, when it is a diminutive picture of her dead father? And oh, how much rather would I die, with my child in my arms in this miserable room, than plead for money to him!"

"Mamma, are you angry because I spoke to that man?" and her sweet lips quivered.

"No, my darling, I am not."

"It is very strange, very strange. Her little face was so sweet in its expression, that I could hardly resist taking her in my arms. Her voice, even, thrilled me to my heart. The sweetest children are to be found only among the poor, for they are so innocent and guileless. I would willingly give half my fortune to gain possession of that child. We would be happy,

dear wife, once more if we had that little girl to brighten our home. And we would place in her all the love that should have been our son's had he not—"

"Oh, do not pierce my heart, dear Harry, by alluding to what I struggle to forget. I cannot think of what our wretched pride did without almost hating myself. Had we only approved of our son's choice, how much happiness would have followed. I can think with only the deepest sorrow of how many blessings we flung from us for our foolish pride. If my son lived I would gladly kneel to-day at his feet and beg for forgiveness; but the wrong we did him is beyond atoning for, for we shall never again see him on this earth."

And as she reclined on the sofa, sighs and sobs could be heard from behind her delicate lace handkerchief. How strange, that amid so many beautiful and costly surroundings she should weep so bitterly. Should she not have been perfectly happy, having everything her refined nature and taste called for? Everything that wealth could procure was at her command. Her slightest order was obeyed with the greatest promptness, and yet she leaned back upon that sofa and wept as bitterly and felt as unhappy as the most unfortunate who led a life of drudgery. But such dear reader, is life.

"Might we not partly atone by seeking for his wife, and making her as happy as lies in our power to do? Three years have passed since she became a widow; in three years she might have formed a new attachment and married again, for I now remember she was pretty and attractive. A beautiful widow seldom remains single long. I really do not know whether she had a child or not. But I believe I heard some one say my son had left a little girl."

"A little girl," he repeated, with such deep feeling, and then turned deadly pale, then flushed to the temples, as he thought of the little girl he had met in the street—the little girl who had taken such a hold upon his affections, he knew not why, and whose little suffering face had haunted him from the moment he left it, until he could not refrain any longer from speaking of her to his wife.

Could that little darling, whom he had loved at first sight, be his son's child? Could it be possible that his son's wife was in the city and in such extreme poverty? How his brow burned with shame as these thoughts entered his mind. As he thought of his cruelty he remembered that he was the cause of his son's untimely death and his wife's present suffering. His heart now ached keenly, as he recalled to mind the morning his son had come to him, humbly asking his forgiveness, which he had sternly refused to grant, at the same time exclaiming—"Never think of me as your father; nor ever again think of this house as your home! As you made your bed so shall you lie upon it!" And the disowned son, who but a few short weeks before had been the pride and hope of that stern father, now turned his footsteps from that happy home of his youth toward the new home, where his young bride of two weeks was awaiting him with breathless anxiety, to know what success he had met with. But as soon as she saw her husband's fallen countenance she rushed to him, her eyes overflowing with tears, which she could not repress.

"Oh, my husband! how cruel that you should suffer in this way, only for me. Had we never met, what a happy fate would have been yours!"

"Do not allow such words to pass your lips my loving little wife. I would not part with you for all the wealth on this earth; and I shall never cease to thank heaven for bestowing such a priceless gem upon me. Only for your sake I would have my father relent, for then only could I place you where you deserve to be. But as it is, we will live a life of contentment."

And they really had, dear reader, enjoyed a short period of their life with as much happiness as it is possible to enjoy in this world; and when their little girl came as a crowning blessing, they felt that such perfect happiness could not last long. Only a few days of warning was given when the unfeeling hand of death had beckoned to the truly loving husband and father, and without a murmur he followed, leaving his heart-broken young wife and little child, with nothing more than their pleasant home, which was soon sold by creditors, who had no compassion for either

mother or child. And then Mrs. Kingsley had moved into the little attic room where, dear reader, we found her at the opening of my story.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh, mamma! come quick; see over there on the sidewalk. There is the gentlemen that gave me that money. Oh, see, mamma, he is looking over here; and, oh my! he sees me, and is really coming over here. It is not my fault, mother; I could not help it. He is coming over to see me." And she smiled satisfactorily as she brushed away her tears.

"Can he possibly be coming here? Merciful Heaven; what can be his object. He surely cannot know that he is to meet his discarded son's wife? Can he intend—"

But the door was opened before she finished her sentence, and a handsome, venerable looking man stood in the doorway. For an instant the two appeared as if they were statues. The sight of the one transfixed the other. But the third was so very much pleased that she hardly knew where to find words with which to express her delight. She at last decided what to do, however, for she sprang, with such a beaming face, into the gentleman's arms, exclaiming:

"You came to see me, didn't you, Mr. —; but I don't know your name. Don't you know my mamma? Her name is Mrs. Kingsley."

As these words were uttered, tears fell thick and fast from Mr. Kingsley's eyes, for in the first place this child reminded him so strongly of his loved but lost son, and in the second place, to glance at the miserable room and surroundings was enough to draw tears from the hardest heart. He could not help comparing his own luxurious and elegant home to this shattered attic room. As his eyes were still filled with tears, he put Lolita down as gently as though she had been a princess, and opening his arms again, exclaimed with deep feeling and emotion:

"Will you come to my arms and heart, my dearest daughter? Will you forgive and forget the past? Oh! prove your superiority, my suffering angel, by bestowing upon me the happiness I refused you years ago. Do not chide me, for you in your poverty have not suffered what I have suffered. Since I met this little child in the street I have searched unceasingly for you, and at last have found you."

What could she do, gentle reader, but allow herself to be clasped in those loving arms which had so often clasped her beloved husband? How could she refuse forgiveness—even had she wanted to, when those dear eyes (so much like her husband's) were filled with tears of repentance, and his arms extended to receive her? No, there was no alternative. She rushed into his arms, and burying his face in his bosom, gave vent to her grief. For she now felt that she had a strong arm to lean upon, and knew that if she was now unhappy there was one to comfort her.

"Oh, my son! can you look down upon us? If you were only here to crown my newly found happiness! But from your heavenly home you can rejoice at this meeting!" And he raised his eyes to heaven as he spoke, while his arms were clasped most tenderly around his newly found daughter.

"I thought you did not know my mamma, Mr. —; but I don't know your name yet," exclaimed Lolita, who had been looking on at those proceedings with the greatest surprise and wonder. "But do all people act that way when they are introduced? I told you my mamma's name was Mrs. Kingsley, and then—"

"Come here, my darling, and I'll tell you that I am your papa's papa; ain't you glad?"

"Oh, my! and did you just find that out? And is that the reason why you gave me that money? And—oh, my! I'm so glad! Are you coming here to live with us now?" and she fairly jumped round the room with glee.

"No, my little baby, but you and mamma are coming to live with me. I have a nice, big house, with plenty of room, in which you can play, and I shall buy you ever so many playthings. Will you go?"

"I think I should like to, for your sake, because you were so kind to come and see me here. But you must not make mamma cry any more." And, dear reader, they did move into Mr. Kingsley's palatial dwelling, where they were all supremely happy, with but one drawback—and that is the void each one felt in their hearts, which nothing can fill but the presence of him who surely must look down upon them from Heaven with a smile of perfect contentment. Lolita, you may surmise, is the joy and pride of her grandpa and grandma, and as every childish whim is gratified, her mamma is much afraid that her "little sunbeam" will become a very wayward young lady.—Oneida Dispatch.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT? THEN USE THE BEST.



Averill Chemical Paint

WILL LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG AS THE VERY BEST lead and oil, without CHALKING; is of any desired color. It is prepared for immediate application, requiring no Oil, Thinner or Drier, and does not spoil by standing any length of time. It is equally as good for inside as for outside work; over old work as well as new; in fact, where any paint can be used the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT will be found superior to any other. Any one can apply it who can use a brush, which truly makes it the FARMER'S FRIEND.

It is just the Paint for the age. It is sold by the gallon only.

One gallon covers 20 square yards 2 coats.

For further information, send for sample card and price list.

TYLER BEACH, President,

M. C. JEWELL,

Secretary and Chemist.

OFFICE:

Cor. Fourth and Townsend Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan 1st

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

CHURCH, SCHOOL

AND

FARM BELLS.

Agricultural Goods.

MINERS' SUPPLIES

Cutlery, Pumps, Wagons,

ETC., ETC.

PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Nos. 3 and 5 Front Street,

Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

ARMES & DALLAM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Feather Dusters and Paper Bags,

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINES

UNIVERSAL, NOVELTY AND

SHERMAN'S CLOTHES WRINGERS

AGENTS FOR THE

CROWN CLOTHES WRINGER

(A brand new article on this Coast.)

Also Agents For The

CALIFORNIA BLEACHING SOAP COMPANY

Annex's Shoe Blacking,

SALES ROOMS, 215 and 217 SACRAMENTO,

Between Front and Davis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HOLM & BOYLE,

DEALERS IN...

Butter, Cheese, Eggs & Lard

NO. 38 CENTRE MARKET,

Corner Sutter and Dupont Sts., San Francisco.

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER AND EGGS

RECEIVED DAILY.

Foreign Cheese and Eastern Butter

BY RAILROAD.

Country Orders Promptly Filled.

57 FINE BUTTER A SPECIALTY. Tel 15

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY

N. GRAY & CO.

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL

Equipment constantly on hand, and

furnished at the lowest price, for the

same quality of material.

Sole Agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METAL

BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and other

Cemeteries. feb 21

International Hotel.

NOS. 824 & 826 KEARNY ST.,

Between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

The INTERNATIONAL has just removed to this

large and beautiful Hotel, on Kearny St. and is

now furnished with first-class accommodations.

COACHES, with the name of the Hotel thereon,

will convey passengers to the Hotel FREE.

Board per Day, \$1.50 and \$2.00, according to

Room.

H. C. PATRIDGE, Proprietor.

"LOVELY HOUSE."

Nos. 605 and 607 Pine street, also an entrance No.

417 Dupont street near Bush street. Families and

single persons, also tourists accommodated by day,

week or month, at reasonable terms. Gardens, por-

ches, and home comforts.

GEO. S. LOVELY, Proprietor.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

the only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always

inflammation, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago,

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

congestion of the lungs, sore throat, catarrh of the

uterus, catarrh of the bladder, catarrh of the

headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism,

cold chills, ague, cholera, and all other

inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the bladder,

Progress of our Coast.

[From the California Reporter.]

It is feared that the early rains will materially affect the raisin crop, as much of that article was but partially cured, and injury was also done to the grapes still on the vines. One producer estimates his probable crop at less than a fourth of the 13,000 boxes he reckoned on three weeks since.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate interruption to our shipping business during the past month, by the inspection of Morgan's Sons, we dispatched 26 vessels to ports in U. K., carrying 797,320 cts. wheat, valued at \$1,207,445. Five other ships were laden almost entirely with grain and flour, sailing to Java, Cape Town, Melbourne, Hongkong and New York.

During the month of October, the receipts at the S. F. Custom House for import duties were \$802,200, being the largest for nine years, except in 1869, when they footed up \$830,300. The number of ships clearing for this port for same month were seven from New York and one from Boston, being an excess of 2800 tons over the corresponding period of 1873.

A notable event occurred in this city on Sunday last, being the installation of Rev. E. S. Rexford over the consolidated Universalist societies. The exercises developed an unusual liberality of sentiment, having been conducted by a Jewish Rabbi, and clergymen of the Congregational, Independent Presbyterian, and Unitarian denominations. This seems to have been an instance of the lion and lamb lying down together, when the lamb was not inside the lion.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the deed of Horace Hawes, deceased, vesting a large amount of property in San Mateo County, in a Board of Trustees, who should establish and maintain thereon a University, has been declared null and void, because it provided that the estate should vest in the grantor until his death. This style of a deed is held invalid, except in case of a special Act of the Legislature confirming it. Thus this posthumous benevolence melts into thin air; and the noble generosity (!) which was to embalm the donor's name for future generations, only serves as a warning that delays in the performance of a good action are most dangerous.

The Fresno Exhibitor comes to us with a beautiful engraving of a most beautiful building, now being erected as a Court House and Jail at that town, at a cost of \$56,370, by the Cal. Building & Bridge Co. of Oakland, under the superintendence of that efficient workman and courteous gentleman, A. W. Burrell, their President, (whom we know to be all that, and more). The building is of three stories, 57 feet in height, with dome and figure of Minerva rising 112 feet from the grade; of brick, with granite facings, covered with cement. It will be completed next June.

The Santa Cruz Sentinel states that it is estimated that there are at least twenty-five thousand sacks of grain exposed to the weather on the line of the narrow-gauge, between Monterey and Salinas City, to say nothing of the amount on the depot grounds at the latter place. The conductor of the train reports to-night, "Barley piled up all along the road (awaiting shipment) is sprouting, and shippers refusing to remove it." The heavy rains also delay the roofing of the railroad warehouse here, and they have no place to store it as yet. So the poor Grangers have it on every hand.

The Anaheim Gazette has an individuality which its progenitor the Southern California did not possess, having dropped the patent outside, which, like swaddling clothes to an infant, may be quite necessary in its early existence, but must be kicked off before the lusty youth can make progress. We like the idea of flying the town name at the head of a paper, also. It constantly advocates the locality, not only in its own person, but through the credits for all its "good things" which contemporaries gladly reproduce. Long life to the Anaheim Gazette, a good and improving paper.

The Gilroy Advocate says that farmers down there are not delighted by the early rains. Many were intending to dry plow their land and of course that is now rendered impossible. Those who had summer fallowed may reap some benefit, although they would have preferred to wait a month before sowing. However, they must adapt themselves to circumstances, and some have sowed, or are about to, on summer fallowed land, and harrowing will commence at once. Plowing has begun, and considerable barley, as well as some wheat, has already been sown in this vicinity. Those who have adobe soil are busy turning it over, and it is said to be in fine condition for that purpose. The lighter lands can be allowed to rest for some time yet, as they can be worked at any time. Early sowing is not generally in favor here, several experiments having demonstrated that later sowing is more certain. Grain sown now will run no little risk. No rain of consequence might fall again before the middle or latter part of December, in which case the cold winds or warm sun would dry out the moisture and cause the sprouted grain to wither and die.

Deprecating the apathy of its neighbors, the Placer County Argus asks—"What are the people of Auburn and Placer County doing to bring their section into notice?" We have a better climate than any of the southern counties. The ablest and most experienced physicians of the Pacific Coast recommend our country as a resort for consumptives, before any other locality in the State. Our grapes and fruit are much superior in size and flavor to those raised below. We are free from malarious diseases, and the general health of our citizens is all the time better. We have an abundance of timber and water, in both of which they are sadly deficient. Our soil is equally fertile, and not so subject to drought. We are convenient to good markets, and the highway of the world passes by our doors. There is no where on the globe more magnificent scenery than spreads before the eye in the mountains, lakes, rivers, forests, and valleys of Placer County; and yet no steps have been taken to spread a knowledge of these attractions and advantages before the people of the East, who are looking to the Pacific Coast for homes.

The San Mateo Times thus describes the process of making golden wine at Gustave Mahe's vineyard. The grapes were first taken and poured on a horizontal sieve or screen, where two men, with bare arms, proceeded to press them through, on an incline board, which carried the juice and pulp into a seedling mill, which, on being turned, separated the body of the grape, and deposited both the liquid and the skins in a large hydraulic press, leaving the seeds behind. From this press, the newly-made

wine flowed into a barrel, which had an opening in the bottom allowing it to flow into the casks on the floor beneath. Such is the simple process by which the golden wine is made. No chemical mixture is put into it, no artificial means are used to give it the rich color for which it is so noticeable. On testing the newly-made wine a person is instantly struck with its flavor, it being so rich and sweet; and devoid entirely of the ground taste which is so apparent in other California wines. The present vintage of 1874 will amount to some 10,000 gallons, and will not be placed on the market before the year 1877, it being a rule laid down by Mons. Mahe, that none of the golden wine shall be disposed of till it is three years old.

The power of the Press has been strikingly evidenced again in the case of The Alameda Encinal vs. Certain Land Owners along the road connecting that beautiful town with Brooklyn. We know the road well, for we started out on a certain Sabbath about two years ago, for a "constitutional" going from Oakland by way of the drawbridge road, and returning over the same beautiful bit of level country. Our object in taking the walk was to secure exercise—and we got it. There was not quite a mile in length, of the richest part, but there were a good many miles up and down, and it was a little the heaviest "Sabbath day's journey" we ever made. The Encinal has finally worried the owners of adjoining land into projecting an improvement. The road embraces 4432 lineal feet, 680 of which belong to Brooklyn township, and are not included in the city limits of Oakland, the expense for repairing which will fall upon the county; and the Board of Supervisors cannot well avoid paying the county's proportion of the cost, the total of which will approximate \$3000. We learn that Messrs. Glascock and Valdez will bear one third of the whole cost, leaving the balance of expense to be divided into three parts, to be met by the county, East Oakland, and Alameda. The material to be used will be Fruit-Vale gravel cement, in all probability, which we are convinced is the most durable, cleanest, and most economical material that can be used.

The Sonoma Democrat contains an excellent sketch of what can be accomplished by a rotation of crops. Adam Fickas, of Anny township, has a farm of 100 acres, divided into six fields; he has cultivated in the past six years, each year, 75 acres of this land in corn, wheat, barley or potatoes, and kept upon it all the time 100 head of sheep. He takes now more tons of produce from the place than when he went upon it. The land is far richer and will produce more than it did six years ago. He has received an average income of \$400 a year from his 100 head of sheep, counting sales of wool, wethers and surplus stock. He has 25 acres of wet land he has used as a spring pasture. On his other fields he has grown in rotation wheat, barley, corn, hay, and potatoes. His corn and potato fields were available for grazing until late in the spring, when the crop was planted. He then turned his sheep into his pasture field, and from there on his stubble land. He has never purchased a pound of feed for his stock or grazed them off his own farm, and the result is that he had full use of 75 acres for cultivation, and the land will produce more to the acre than when he commenced the system six years ago. Practically he has kept 100 head of sheep on 25 acres of pasture land, and has kept them better and the land is better than if they had run upon all the range; taking in addition, each year, full crops from the remaining seventy-five acres. Such a system generally practiced would quadruple the income of farming lands in Sonoma county.

In reference to the new town of San Mateo County, the Times says that it is a well known and conceded fact, that for salubrity of climate, beauty and variety of scenery, and natural adaptability, there is no place within an area of fifty miles of San Francisco which possesses so many natural advantages, as does the site selected for the new town of Burlingame, and its vicinity. San Francisco is already becoming overcrowded, real estate has advanced to a figure that puts it beyond the reach of the laborer or the artisan to procure a home, and such being the case, Burlingame was projected, being as it is a natural suburb of San Francisco, on the same peninsula, and of easy access to it by either boat or rail.—On Saturday last the splendid reservoir of Mr. Hayward, which has been in process of construction for the past five months, was completed, and the water turned in. When the building of the reservoir first commenced, it was intended only to have a holding capacity of about a million and a half of gallons, but the plans were afterwards changed, and the newly finished reservoir will have a capacity of between three and four millions of gallons. It is a splendid piece of work.—Ames & Hatch, of Half Moon Bay, proprietors of the San Mateo Flour Mills, at that place, are erecting a flume for the purpose of utilizing the water power, which is there in abundance. They are at present using steam, but contemplate using the water power at certain seasons.

Raisins are being made at Los Angeles; the Herald man has seen them, and he breaks forth into a Jubilant Deo, modestly saying that these raisins are manufactured from our Mission grape, but owing to the great superiority of the Los Angeles Mission grape, both in size and saccharine matter, over that of the upper counties, the raisin compares favorably with the imported Malaga, and as stated by Mr. Frank Pyle, Secretary of the California Company, is one hundred per cent. better, both in size and quality, than the raisin made from the Mission grape grown around San Francisco bay. This is high authority, as Mr. Pyle has been intimately connected with the raisin manufacture by the Alden process in Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties.—Concerning oranges, over which they have a right to crow, the same paper says: The price of oranges in this city from October to May, is about \$2 per 100. Most of the oranges of this county are marketed in San Francisco, where they command a higher price than those brought from the Society and other islands in the Pacific. The oranges grown here bear transportation with less injury than those grown in more southern and moist climates. Oranges gathered from the trees here in the middle of June, when in the most perfect state of ripeness, have been shipped to San Francisco, and from thence sent overland to New England in mid-summer, and arrived there in perfectly good condition. There is no written account or oral testimony that since the orchard at San Gabriel commenced bearing, now more than fifty years, there has ever been a failure in the crop from disease or other causes. The insect scale made its appearance here some years ago, after the introduction of trees from South or Central America, but its ravages have not been attended with serious results.

There is now being constructed for the Central Pacific Railroad Company's boiler shops at Sacramento the largest set of rolls in use on the coast. The dimensions are 124 feet in length by 12 and 15 inches in diameter, and it is designed to roll sheets of iron 12 feet long by 3 of an inch thick, each roll to weigh 4,000 pounds. The whole machine will weigh, when completed, ten tons.

To Sell or Hold Over—Which?

The canceling of so large a number of charters recently, has reduced freights to such a figure as makes the above question easier of solution to many farmers than heretofore. To enable Patrons of Husbandry to take advantage of the low rates, now secureable, the Executive Committee have announced by circular that they will charter and forward ships just so fast as they are sure of grain to fill them. For their own sake, and the interest of every mechanic and merchant in the State, we hope our farmers will respond promptly, and not delay until ships now seeking charters shall have left for other ports, and the golden moment for cheap freights be lost.

A commercial exchange of New York has a sensible article upon the folly of a general holding over of produce, from which we extract the following portions, as expressing our views precisely.

The policy of the Western wheat growers in holding back their crop for higher prices, however advantageous it may possibly prove one or two years hence for them, is certainly a very unfortunate one for the immediate general prosperity of the country. We think it susceptible of proof, that the producer who always meets the market with his production each season is the most successful. The interest on his capital is of as much importance to the farmer as to the banker. We were not without some slight hope that the farmer, appreciating this year's crop of the world, with the reduction of the foreign demand to that of one single market, Great Britain, would have followed the example of the merchant, who, finding himself with a larger stock than his own trade is going to be able to take, hastens to find some outside market for his surplus, that he may be able in a measure to retain control of the price of the balance. The steadily declining price of wheat at London and Liverpool, together with the small shipments from here, evidence that this only foreign market is slipping away from us and being supplied from other sources—not unlikely by the same nations which were last year its competitors in the buying from us.

There are in store in New York at this time some 1,800,000 bushels of wheat, against only 1,600,000 bushels one year ago; and if shipments do not soon increase, there is a probability that by the close of navigation New York will hold the extraordinary stock of 3,000,000 bushels, against the average of less than 1,500,000 bushels. This state of affairs does not indicate any permanent improvement in the price of wheat for the balance of the season, but rather tends to even lower prices for such as will find its way to market at any price; this, in turn, will only tighten the grip of the "holding-on class." So that depression and prostration of all the interests depending on and connected with the wheat-growing section may as well be accepted as the rule for another twelve months.

It is certainly a pleasant thing to be assured of cheap bread; but is not the ten cent loaf of bread cheaper to the man earning a dollar a day, than the five cent one to a man seeking in vain for employment? Had this crop of wheat been promptly marketed until Great Britain would take no more, it would have infused new life into all the industries and trades of the country, and have contributed towards the liquidation of our foreign debt; as it is, except for our own needs, the whole crop might as well have been grass-hoppered, so far as it has been of any benefit to the country. It is the locking up of just so much capital, which should be freely circulated, imparting life and vigor through all the veins of commerce. We as surely believe that the policy is a mistaken one for the farmer, individually and collectively, as we know it to be an unfortunate one for the railroads, and all other interests connected with the movement of the crop.—California Reporter.

The Abuse of Appetite.

Upon this subject a medical writer makes the following reasonable suggestions. The appetite is one of the least appreciated of nature's gifts to man. It is generally regarded in this work-a-day world as something to be either starved or stuffed—to be gotten rid of at least with the least inconvenience possible. There are people who are not only not glad that they have been endowed with sound, healthy bodies, for which nature demands refreshments and replenishments, but they are actually ashamed to have it known that they are sustained in the usual manner. The reason of this we are at a loss to conceive. Everybody admires beauty, and there can be no true beauty without good health, and no good health without a regular and unvarying appetite.

We are disinclined to let appetite take any responsibility of itself. If we happen to consider it too delicate, we try to coax it, perhaps to stimulate it with high-seasoned or fancifully prepared food. There are times when this may seem necessary, as in the case of a person so debilitated as to depend for daily strength on what he eats. But, usually, the cajoling process is a mistake. If the appetite of an individual in fair bodily condition be occasionally slender, it is no cause for alarm, and it should be allowed to regulate itself. It may safely be considered nature's protest against some transgression, and it is wise not to attempt coercion.

At certain seasons, as in spring and summer, the appetite of even the robust is apt to fail, and the relish for meats and heavy food to wane. This is all right enough, for animal diet in warm weather heats the blood, tends to headaches, and is generally unwholesome, unless sparingly used. On the other hand, fresh vegetables, berries, fruit and bread are cooling, corrective, and what the palate most craves. Don't be afraid to go without meat a month or so; and if you like, live purely on a vegetable regimen. We will warrant that you will lose no more strength than is common to the time, and that you will not suffer from protracted heat, as when dining on the regulation roast.

NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. J. A. Sherman, SPECIALIST IN THE TREATMENT OF RUPTURE, respectfully announces that he has returned to this city, and may be consulted at his branch office,

240 Montgomery St., cor. of Pine, By those desirous of obtaining the benefit of his experience and assistance in the adaptation of his method for the radical cure of Hernia, without regard to the age of the patient, or duration of the affliction. Photographs of bad cases of

RUPTURE

Before and after treatment and CURE, can be seen at his office. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents. The CURE is effected by local external application only.

OFFICE—240 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 1 Ann Street New York, formerly 697 Broadway

11th and 12th Streets,

P. M. BOWEN,

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

432 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AND

OKLAND.

C. E. BOWEN.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

OKLAND.

PFEIFFER'S EGG MACARONI,

MANUFACTURED BY THE LIEBIG CHEMICAL COMPANY,



FOR SALE BY FORDHAM & JENNINGS

Corner of Front and Jackson Sts., San Francisco.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY BACON & COMPANY

Printing, Paper Ruling and Blank Book Making

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sick- ness, care, disappoint- ment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of these incline to it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; it renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus, the hair, which is becoming glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair re- grows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resumes their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—un- der which conditions, diseases of the scalp are im- possible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. 3

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

THE DAVIS

Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine

IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER, AND SUPERIOR TO ALL.

It makes the Lock Stitch alike on both sides with Straight Needle. It is the most simple, lightest-running, and easy to comprehend. It is the "Grangers' Machine," being the only one Company that refused to combine against them. Send for Descriptive Circular and terms. Agents wanted.

THE "DAVIS" S. M. CO., 118 Post St., 10c San Francisco.

LIFE INSURANCE.

As many of our Eastern Life Insurance Companies doing business here, have failed to comply with the requirements of the new Political Code of this State, Insurance Commissioner Ford has revoked their "Certificate of Authority," and they are no longer authorized to transact business in this State. Some of our exchanges are calling the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company a deserter, because it has had the manliness to continue to do business in California under the new laws. We do not see anything in its course for which it should be censured. On the contrary, we think its course is correct, and that it deserves credit for its independence and for the confidence it reposes in its manager at this end of ine, Mr. Wallace Emerson. The company being bound by the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law, could not hope to profit from any lapses that might occur in consequence of withdrawal, as will all of the other companies. Hence, as there was all to lose and nothing to gain, we consider that the New England would have acted unwisely to have left the State, and that this censure is unjust and uncalled for.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains, or for rent until rent money pays for them. AGENTS WANTED in every County of the U. S. A. Liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box 3367.

ADVERTISE IN "THE PACIFIC."

HENRY'S Carbolic Salve

THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING AGENT EVER DISCOVERED.

The Wonderful efficacy with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with other soothing and curative Emollients HEALS THE MOST VIOLENT SORES AND ULCERS is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the Proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that PHYSICIANS GIVE IT THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION.

POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND! CARBOLIC SALVE positively cures the worst sores, CARBOLIC SALVE instantly allays the pain of burns, CARBOLIC SALVE cures all cutaneous eruptions, CARBOLIC SALVE removes pimples and blotches, CARBOLIC SALVE will cure cuts and bruises, CARBOLIC SALVE ranks at the head of all Salves, Ointments or other healing compounds, and HAS ACHIEVED A GREATER REPUTATION AND HAS A LARGER SALE than any other similar preparation of contemporary invention.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

Agency for the Sale of COLGATE'S EXTRA FINE TOILET SOAP,

For sale in quantities to suit at Manufacturers' Price.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., Wholesale Stationers

327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, SAN FRANCISCO. Agents for the Pacific Coast.

MULLAN & HYDE,

No. 504 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Attorneys for Land Claimants.

DEALERS IN LAND WARRANTS & SCRIP.

Agricultural and Grazing Lands for sale.

ALEX. BUSWELL, Book Binder, PAPER RULER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

No. 418 and 430 Clay Street,

Blank Books Ruled, Printed and Bound to Order

A. NEWMAN, CENTRE MARKET,

STALLS 1 AND 2.

Cor. Sutter and Dupont Sts., San Francisco.

DEALER IN BEEF, MUTTON, SMOKED AND CORNED MEATS, ETC.

WANTED.—AGENTS for the people's family paper, "THE CONTRIBUTOR." Seven pages. Rev. A. B. Earle writes for it. An elegant premium. Only \$1.00 a year. Nothing like it for agents. One reports: "215 subscribers in 3 days;" another, "82 in 11 hours;" another, "42 in 1 day." For terms, samples, etc., address J. H. EARLE, Boston, Mass.

THE PACIFIC.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch.	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
2 "	6.00	10.00	14.00	24.00	40.00
3 "	9.00	15.00	21.00	36.00	60.00
4 "	12.00	20.00	28.00	48.00	80.00
5 "	15.00	25.00	35.00	60.00	100.00
6 "	18.00	30.00	42.00	72.00	120.00
7 "	21.00	35.00	49.00	84.00	140.00
8 "	24.00	40.00	56.00	96.00	160.00
9 "	27.00	45.00	63.00	108.00	180.00
10 "	30.00	50.00	70.00	120.00	200.00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, \$4.00 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. If not paid during the year \$5.00.

DISCONTINUING.—We wish it distinctly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, (name and post-office), and arrangements are paid at our published rates.

POSTAGE.—The annual postage of THE PACIFIC to any place within the United States is twenty cents, payable by the subscriber at his Post-office.

THE PACIFIC is published every THURSDAY MORNING at the office of Mr. C. A. Klose, 2348 Clay St., for the following named Trustees:

W. N. HAWLEY, L. P. FISHER,
E. F. FLINT, HENRY DUTTON,
E. D. SAWYER, REV. W. C. POND,
REV. M. S. CROSSLAND.

REV. NOTICE.

All communications designed for publication in THE PACIFIC should be addressed to the "Editors of THE PACIFIC." Letters on business should be sent to the following named Trustees:

C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348.

Publication office Cor. Clay and Sansome.

A Successful Land Company.

Homestead Associations have had their day in California. Conceived in a spirit of equity, and for a time carried on for the joint benefit of all the shareholders, it was not long before designing men saw that the idea of co-operation might be used to delude innocent purchasers into paying three or four prices for land in small lots, which they had contracted for in the lump at a low rate; thus reaping an enormous profit, and often without the investment of a dollar of their own funds. The worst operation of this class was recently ventilated in our courts, where it was shown that the stockholders paid up full prices for their shares, notwithstanding the title had not been secured by the party from whom they bought, and the property was covered by a mortgage to a third party for a large percentage of its value.

Of an entirely different character are the organizations which now meet popular favor, proceeding upon sound business principles; dividing large tracts into lots of suitable dimensions; contracting with responsible parties for the erection of commodious houses at the lowest cash rates; and furnishing them to purchasers at a price far less than each individual could secure, acting for himself alone—but also, realizing a fair profit to the parties owning the land, for their investment, supervision, etc.

The Central Land Company, of Oakland, has achieved a notable success in this direction, under the able management of F. B. Haswell, Secretary, who has brought to this task a fund of experience, energy, and business tact which would ensure success in an enterprise far less promising. The ground of this company consists of 50 acres of choice garden land about one mile north of the City Hall, extending from Telegraph Avenue on the one side to San Pablo Avenue on the other, by both of which access by horse cars is frequent and uninterrupted.

This tract lies 13 feet higher than the junction of Twelfth and Broadway streets, and excellent drainage, by a gentle slope to the Bay, will always be enjoyed. It is in the immediate vicinity of the new Primary and Grammar School building, the Military and Golden Gate Academies, and the Theological Seminary; having the University near at hand. The Plymouth Avenue Church stands also invitingly near, with Nolan's Gardens where—in full communion with Nature—one may come to appreciate more completely the bountiful Creator of all her beauties. Good water can be procured at a reasonable depth, and the Water Company's mains are accessible for those who prefer thus to obtain a supply.

The company now have fourteen men and seven teams at work on the tract, grading. They also intend commencing at once the setting out of rows of trees upon the streets, the eucalyptus and Lombardy popular alternating, 12½ feet apart. The lots are sold to purchasers, and houses erected for sale. There will not be a rented house on the entire tract. The first purchaser moved into his residence on the 3d of August last, since which time the company has sold sixty-three lots and twenty-two houses.

The company will build and deliver a 6-room 2-story house, with lot, 50x120, fenced, with well, pump, etc., all complete, on terms as follows: \$300 cash; \$1000 in 5 years; interest 10 per cent. per annum; installment loan payments, \$21.25 per month; \$500 second mortgage; interest, 1 per cent. per month; time, 5 years. They will also sell a lot 75x120 feet and house after the following plan, for \$3300. House consists of parlor, dining room, family room, kitchen, pantry, storeroom, servants' room, 3 large chambers, bath room, hot and cold water, marble wash sinks, gas throughout, two marble mantles, all in good style, with fences, well, etc., etc., all complete. \$750 cash; \$2300 at 10 per cent. per annum installment, 5 years; \$250 2d mortgage, 1 per cent. per month; flat; 5 years.

Having divided their tract into 260 lots, the company propose to sell 100 only, at terms now offered, their main object being to secure a desirable neighborhood, to render their remaining lots more valuable. For the convenience of residents upon the tract Messrs. Geo. Brown and Wm. M. Boyd have lately opened out on the south-east corner of said premises a grocery and variety store, and are much encouraged by the business already being done, and the propitious prospects for the future.

A great deal more might be written about this enterprise, but those who desire information can procure it from Mr. Haswell, who is always letting it out, yet never runs dry. The Company's office is now at the northeast corner of 9th and Broadway streets, Oakland, where the Secretary has secured three large rooms, adapted to the present size of the manager, and the growing business of the organization he so ably represents.

Publisher's Department

For the very best PHOTOGRAPHS go to MILTZ, SWARTZ & Co., Photographic Studio, 104, 106 and 108 Kearny Street, corner of Post, opp. the White House.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE. — "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

COLGATE & Co.'s CASHMERE BOUQUET SOAP is a most fragrant and ornate soap, manufactured solely by themselves, and has reached a most wondrous popularity in a very short time. It softens the skin, and leaves it smooth and perfumed. J. G. HODGE & Co., Agents, San Francisco.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR INVALIDS.—Have the routine medicines of the profession done you no good? Are you discouraged and miserable? If so, test the properties of the new Vegetable Specific, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, already famous as the finest invigorant, corrective, and alterative that has ever been the light. Dyspeptics and persons of bilious habit should keep it within reach, if they value health and ease.

Woodward's Gardens is certainly the most entertaining place of public resort in all California. Every week visitors find some new attraction on the premises. There are fire-eaters, and white sharks, an aquarium, a zoological department, a herbarium, a painting gallery, a menagerie, and a host of other attractions of which our limited space precludes even mere mention, and all to be seen for the small sum of twenty-five cents.

We especially recommend to our numerous readers the photographic establishment of Mr. Houseworth, No 12 Montgomery street. Mr. Houseworth is an artist of many years' experience in this city, and knows the wishes of Californians and our Eastern visitors in regard to having a photograph taken. It needs but a glance at the pictures in his gallery to understand he is a thorough, painstaking artist, who studies with the greatest care all that is due to ensure a perfect likeness, and who has thus produced the finest specimens of photography yet obtained in San Francisco.

THE NEWEST STYLES IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—All the many recent improvements in photography are unquestionably eclipsed by the beautiful Glace style, which has just been produced at G. D. Morse's popular Palace of Art, 417 Montgomery street. It is needless to say that Mr. Morse is constantly taking the lead in matters pertaining to his art. All his portraits, indeed, from the ordinary carte to the full-size picture, are perfect in their way, but there is a finish about this Glace style that at once takes the popular taste. All lovers of beautiful things should make it a point to visit this gallery for the purpose of seeing this newest production of the photographic line.

SANO CORPUS.—The influence of the stomach on the brain should be carefully heeded. Let the stomach be in slight degree disturbed, and the entire nervous system becomes a sufferer. Bring the stomach to a healthy tone, and the nervous machinery promptly resumes its perfect running order. Happily, there is no necessity for any long disarrangement of the stomach, since in AYER'S PILLS we have so perfect a combination, admirably adapted for relief. They have stood the test of years, and have exhibited stomachic properties most wonderful. Their wise use, by keeping the system in perfect order, promotes longevity, and what is far better, ensures the full enjoyment of the time spent here. We use them and know their value. — Florence (Kans.) Pioneer.

Again Triumphant!!

FIRST PREMIUM
AT SACRAMENTO

State Fair, 1874,
AWARDED THE SPLENDID

PIANOS

—OF—
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

WM. G. BADGER, SOLE AGENT,
No. 13 Sansome Street,

—OFFICIAL—
SACRAMENTO, October 1, 1874.

To W. G. BADGER, Esq., 13 Sansome St.:
We hereby certify that the Pianos of
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. were awarded the

TWO PREMIUMS
For Best Square Grand Piano,
Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874.

(Signed) R. T. YARNOLD,
HERRMANN WACHHOEFT,
R. C. MARSH,
JNO. MCNEILL, Committee.

E. B. BATEMAN,
COMMISSIONER

U. S. Circuit Court,
Round Valley, Mendocino Co.

DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Address COVELO.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK OF ALL KINDS.

FLOWER STANDS,
Baskets, Racks, etc

—ALSO—
A Full Assortment of

Garden Poles,
Gold Fish,

Globes and Tanks

509 SECOND STREET,
Near corner Washington, adjoining the Sash Door,
and Blind door of H. W. BARNES,

OAKLAND.

H. W. BARNES.

...DEALERS IN...

DOORS,
WINDOWS
AND BLINDS,

Sash Weights
CORDS,
TRANSOMS, ETC.,

S. W. Cor. Washington and Second Sts.,
(Adjoining Oakland Planing Mills.)

OAKLAND.

CREAT SALE

...OF...

DRY GOODS!

Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing and Fancy Goods

...AT...

REDUCED PRICES!

...BY...

A. LUDORFF

—724—

MARKET STREET.

WM. SHEW'S,

Photographic Establishment,

115 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

—...

This well known "Palace of Art,"

formerly located on Montgomery

Street, No. 417, is now on Kearny

Street, No. 115, and has no connection

with any other. Strangers visiting

the City will find it to their

interest to patronize this Establishment

for any kind of Pictures from

Miniature to Life Size.

N. B.—The very best Rembrandt

Cards, Album Size, \$2 per dozen,

equal to any that cost \$4 per dozen

on Montgomery Street, and other

sizes equally low in proportion.

dec 24

AVILUDE

OR GAME OF

A NEW EDITION JUST ISSUED.

ONLY 50 CENTS A GAME.

"My papa never buys a game," said a child sadly.

We are sure he would if he knew he could get a

good one for fifty cents. Tell him to send for Avilude;

if he is not satisfied, he may return the game and

we will return the money.

"Must have a large sale and deserves it too."—Harper's Weekly.

Don't forget to send a three cent stamp for a catalogue

of all the games we publish.

WEST & LEE GAME CO., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED AT ONCE!

5000 California Ladies

THE Song Monarch!

A new and most interesting book for

SINGING CLASSES

Full of melodious Songs, Duets, Glee and 4-part

Songs, all easy and perfectly adapted to a Singing-

school Course, but at the same time forming a collection

well suited for the use of Colleges and other

Choirs, Singing Societies, etc. By H. R. Palmer, as-

sisted by L. O. Emerson.

Price 75cts or \$7.50 per dozen.

—...

A most attractive Piano Piece:

SOUVENIR DE LIMA, MAZOURKA, \$1.00.

One of the "POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF L. M. GOTTS-

CHALK."

—...

The LEADER!

A new and excellent collection of Music for

Choirs, Conventions and Singing Classes.

Prepared by those most successful composers,

H. R. Palmer, Chicago, and L. O. Emerson, Boston.

Price \$1.35, \$12.00 Per Doz.

—...

For your next Sunday-school Song Book, send for

the RIVER OF LIFE. By Perkins and Bentley.

35 cents.

All books and music sent post-paid, for retail

price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,

Boston. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

—...

GOSPEL SONGS

A SONG SETTING OF

GOSPEL TRUTHS.

By P. B. BLISS.

For Revivals, Praise Meetings

and Sunday-schools.

It is offered as being the MOST POWERFUL

set of Songs for Revivals and Praise Meetings ever

published. As will be noticed, it contains Songs

that have acquired a world-wide popularity and in-

fluence. Besides these will be found many NEW

AND EQUALLY GOOD Songs and Hymns for the

Sunday-school, by this most popular author.

An examination will convince any one interested

that "GOSPEL SONGS" is a work of more than

ordinary merit.

Price 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen.

Specimen Copy for examination mailed, post-paid,

on receipt of 30 cents.

PUBLISHED BY

John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.

GOLDEN GATE ACADEMY.

OAKLAND.

The Institution offers the best opportunity for pur-

suing either a classical or a business course of study.

The Principal is a graduate of Phillips Academy

and Brown University, and has had much experience

as an instructor, especially in fitting young men for

college.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

The trustees have undertaken to establish a new de-

partment for YOUNGER BOYS preparatory to the

Academy. A fine new building is under way for the

accommodation of the enterprise. In it the pupils

will be under a separate management, and will re-

ceive the best of care, attention and instruction.

Address F. B. GAMWELL, Principal, for terms

and further particulars.

REV. A. L. STONE, D.D. Pres't.

REV. W. C. POND, Secretary,

Of the Board of Trustees.

1528-1f

—...

Placerville Academy

—...

This prosperous institution justly claims superi-

ority of climate and scenery, and in social and moral

influences it is unsurpassed by any location in the

State.

It employs no teachers but those of superior schol-

arship and of the highest merit. It offers facilities

for a thorough and finished education in all its de-

partments. For further particulars address the Principal,

E. B. CONKLIN, A. M.,

Placerville, El Dorado County,

California.

oct30

—...

San Jose Institute

—AND—

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A Day and Boarding School for both sexes; the

only Institute on the Pacific Coast where a thorough

Academic and business education can be obtained.

The Business College Department

is under the supervision of James Vinsonhaller, who

for many years was at the head of Business Colleges

of San Francisco.

THIS INSTITUTION IS FREE FROM SEC-

ULARITY BIAS. For circulars address

JAMES VINSONHALLER.

—...

Sacramento Seminary,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

I STREET.

Between Tenth and Eleventh, Sacramento.

—...

The aim of this institution will be in the future, as

it has been in the past, to EDUCATE in the broad-

est sense of the term